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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 26.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer. THE MARLBORO' CHAPEL GATHERING.

Never, never was I so firmly sure that anti-slavery Never, never that I so that the same share to a righteous cause, dear to God, and destined to amph, as when I saw this cause dishonored and filed by the men who call themselves abolitions, and haunt the Marlboro' Chapel with their npant madness, folly and slander. The time when every man North of Mason & Dixon's when every man North of Mason & Dixon's was an abolitionist, that is to say, an earnest ser for the emancipation of the slaves of the th. And, in my soul, I believe, that had it not for Garrison, Green, Goodell, Smith, Leavitt, their associates, the knell of slavery before this would have tolled over the sunny plains of the

ands would

, and the song of ransomed thous

ng through the arch of heaven, in the ears f a rejoicing universe.

But why did I feel that the cause must be a good
se when I saw it in such hands? For this one
ry good reason. Had it not been a good cause,
would have gone to perdition with ten thousand nd its neck, long, long ago; such a ill-stones around its neck, long, bulg ago; such a iserable set of friends has it been cursed with. id if any one has a lingering doubt of this fact, attend one Garrison meeting, where he ster, and Abby Kelley, and McClure, &c. hold forth, and all doubt will give place to erthat God should ever suffer a good work to uch horrid bands.

read the reports of the mongrel meetings at n in years past, and had supposed them cari-s by unfriendly hands. But Hogarth could the Convention which I had the amuse attending, and how shall I, without the of a master's skill in sketching, give my readpicture of that meeting? The fact is, you the to see the men and women, to appreciate it. ere is any truth in physiognomy, they are a hard Wendell Phillips and one young lady were good-looking ones on the platform, and I individuals thus elevated were the elite

Primus inter pares is Garrison; a fallen spirit, nce a man of power, of poetry, of humanity; the me sin that damned an army of angels has been ruin. He moves now among his confederates verless even for evil, chafing under the mortifi-on of blighted hopes, and evidently despairing f gaining his lost throne. Five years ago, he seemed to have all the elements of a great leader a good cause. I saw him in New-York at the eeting where the American Anti-Slavery was rent in twain by the measures which on. The main question was the rights of would have the women to speak meeting: Leavitt and Tappan were opposed .eeting was to be in New-York, where t there were steamboats and stages, and w-England had hundreds whom Garrison ralthe city for the great battle. The day ar-The church was crowded before the bour, and when Abby Kelley was nominated as an officer of the meeting, the storm began. Hundreds of oices mingled confusedly, some hissing, some ap-lauding, and some vainly striving to be heard.— arrison rose on one of the seats in front of the bit, stretched out his hand, and the waves were led. He told them the hour had come to test e great question which had divided the Socie d as it was vital with them he exhorted his frier stand firm. He then poured out a stream of burnive against those who had opposed him, Tappan, who was standing near me, turned all lors but red, (he never blushes,) and trembled on aspen. Leavitt, cool and sharp as vinegar, an and Dennison, and Leavitt, replied to Gar ison, but the edict of the dictator had gone forth, and resistance was vain. The Garrison party triamphed, and the Leavitt faction withdrew. Since vo parties have fought each other from imps. The old Society has made open war upon the church of Christ; the new Society has done more mischief in the church by its secret machinery than the old by its open war. Then the staff of accomplishment passed out of the hands of Garrison; he has since been at the head of a little

y anybody and everybody who was to give the hearthe wisdom that was in him. Nendell Phillips was one of the chief speakers. He is a gentleman in address and education, a speckled bird in the party to which he belongs, and the only man for whom you feel any sympathy as you look on the meeting. He has fine talents, is a good speakers and in extemporaneous harangue, is as polished and powerful as almost any man

clique, but has lost all power except the indomitable will. The Convention which I have just attended at Boston was got up under his auspices, and the

latform declared to be free to all. It was occupied

whom I have heard. whom I have heard.

Clapp was another Mercury. He has a sad, hangdog look about him; but nature may have belied him, and in spite of his long beard, sunken eyes, and malignant face, he may be a decent man. But the speeches I heard from him only made me more apprehensive that he carries his face. ensive that he carries his heart in his face. Foster was often up. He has won a wide noto-iety for going into churches to make speeches uring divine service, and has been thrust into jail

for such displays of his eloquence. This is his capital. He is a cadaverous-looking, tall, thin, neryous, irritable, and impatient of restraint. Such a

man gives spice to a meeting.

Rogers, of New-Hampshire, has more genius than any two of them. He was once a lawyer in locative business, but has abandoned his profession and turned reformer. An ally of Garrison he was at the outset of his career, and burnt incense to him, but feeling his own power, he could not brook the insolence of the dictator, and so threw him off. The two men are now sharing one. m off. The two men are now abusing one other, to the amazement of their followers, and a amazement of their enemies. Rogers has a large grey head, with a strongly marked visage, indicating strength of purpose and passion, but a size of good nature often lights up his features, as Were not quite as unamiable a man as first searances would intimate. He is a thorough an Resistant, and so consistent that he has abolishdefining government, leaving human nature to work out its own results without any help from him. I have mentioned a few, and but a few, of the prominent members of the Convention. There were many others whom I did not know, and hope I never shall man whom I should be both to meet ver shall, men whom I should be loth to me

alone in the dark, if their looks are not the worst of them. Now I am very willing to admit that it objection to a set of men that they are not well-avored, but I think no observing man could enter Marlboro' Chapel while this meeting was under way, without being struck with the curious conons before him. I have no faith in phrenolo-St, but physiognorny is quite another affair.

The first day of the Convention, and part of the

near, was spent in denunciations of the church and the ministers of the gospel. If I should, in speakof these speakers, call them liars, and hypomes, and villains, I should use terms quite as re frees, and villains, I should use terms quite as refeed and appropriate as those which they applied indiscriminately to the clergy of New-England.—Appropriate! Why, if it be appropriate to call a man a liar who stands up publicly and utters what he knows to be untrue, and glories in his avowals, who retails slanders of times refitted and which retails slanders of times refuted, and which may be disproved at any time, then it would be appropriate to call this Convention a 'Society of Lars and Slanderers.' But that would be degrading one's self to their low level, and I shall not be an imizator of their bad example.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1845.

ciety, stood up and repelled the slanders which these men were heaping on the heads of the clergy, and you may be sure the words of truth and soberness sounded strangely in such a place. But his words were in plain defiance of that command of the Savior, 'Cast not your pearls before swine,' and he found it so, for they trampled them under the feet, and turned again to rend him. At another time, Gov. Pinney, formerly of Liberia, attempted to pour a little truth into the ocean of falsehood whose waves were dashing around him, and he was flatly told that 'he was a genuine devil, and his scheme the very spawn of hell.' Such are the arguments by which these reformers expect to convince the people of the Southern States of their duty to abolish slavery!

On the second day of the session, N. P. Rogers introduced a series of resolutions that raised an unsured construction of the second day of the session, N. P. Rogers introduced a series of resolutions that raised an unsured construction of the stave; they pray for the slave; and they would gladly suffer for the slave. There is in New-England a feeling of opposition to slavery so deep

introduced a series of resolutions that raised an un-expected breeze. One of them was in these words:

was a virtual dissolution of the Convention itself. Phillips moved the reference of the resolutions to the Business Committee. This was stoutly opposed. Clapp took the floor and spoke against the tyramy of majorities; he was not speaking there because the majority wanted to hear him, but because he was a man, and had the rights of a man; and if a man had anything to say, he had a right to all but hopeless. say it, and that was what is meant by a free plat-form. He didn't want to be hampered with Busi-

and has the rights of a man,

Clapp replied, and said he did not mean to say

that a man had a right to take up the time of the meeting without being appointed for that purpose, but if any man came into that house and had a self-appointment to speak, it was his right to be heard! And this luminous nonsense was uttered with as much gravity as if the man did not know what a fool he was making of himself. Foster opposed the reference of the resolutious, and Remond, a colored man, supported it, and finally a specific property of the prope Remond, a colored man, supported it, and finally a vote was taken and the resolutions were committed.

This was the end of them so far as I heard, and as MESSRS. EDITORS:

It is curious to see how some men squirin under the charge of histority. They have no objection to calling themselves middels, and denouncing Chris-tianity of the times as worse than infidelity. But when others call them by their right name, they fly when others call them by their right name, they fly into a dreadful passion, as if they were persecuted and shandered. So with their abuse of truth. They are fond of denouncing other men as regardless of truth, but hold the mirror up to their own faces, and they are as indignant as a harlot whose virtue is called in question. They have one truth with which they started, viz: Slavery is an evil, and ought to be abolished. When I heard them specking. to be abolished. When I heard them speaking at the Convention, Pope's lines seemed to hit them exactly:-

'There at one passage, oft you might survey A lie and truth contending for the way, And long 'twas doubtful, both so closely pent, Which first should issue through the narrow vent; At last agreed, together out they fly, Inseparable now, the truth and lie.

But the Marlboro' meeting went on so for three days and three nights. It was in some respects the great attraction of the city. No wonder they have no theatres in Boston, if such a farce as this is offered often for the entertainment of the public. Strangers kept dropping in and out, attracted by the novelty of men and women, black and white, in one medley of debate, and as the door of discussion was open to all, the listeners began to be speakers, and not content with stamping and hissing to express their opinions, they would, after the pattern of British audiences, utter their views in such la-conic phrases as 'Go it Jerry,' 'Hit 'em hard,' down with the clergy, &c., till on the evening that was to be the last, these expressions became so general and simultaneous, that it was very much after the manner of a mob, who all wish to be

Thus ended the New-England And-Saver, Convention. It should be distinctly stated that it was got up by the Garrison party, and to them belong its honor and shame. There are other abound its honor and shame. The Native

Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, an excellent man, President of the Massachusetts Abolition Society, stood up and repelled the slanders which these men were heaping on the heads of the clergy, and you may be sure the words of truth and soberand you may be sure the words of truth and you want to the words of the words of the words of

Resolved, That all speech should be free and unregulated by officers or majorities; and that the press should be uncontrolled of all censorship, whether by 'Boards' or corporate majorities; and that any measures to regulate speech or the press, grounded on the opinion that individual freedom cannot 'safely be tolerated,' are tyrannous in their nature, and subversive of the anti-slavery movement.

This struck at all organization and association, and was a virtual dissolution of the Convention itself. virtue and taleut here concentrated would be moved papers as profess to represent, but basely mis-represent the Anti-Slavery of the North, then will the moral power of religion and humanity go forth to move on the hearts of the South; our brethren there will hear us and feel us; they will look calmly on the subject, and light and truth will achieve a work which falsehood and fanaticism have rendered

In this letter, I have indulged in a freer strain of form. He didn't want to be hampered with Business Committees and all this machinery, but if a man had any business to propose, any resolutions to offer, or anything of that sort, let him stand up and propose it, and let the Convention act upon it if they please, or let it alone.

Wendell Phillips replied, and denounced Clapp's doctrine in good set terms; it was the most detestable despotism ever attempted; according to that doctrine, when we have hired a place of meeting to discuss slavery, any man may come in here and offer resolutions, and make speeches on temperance, non-resistance, or any thing else he likes, and we must sit still and hear him, because he is a man, and has the rights of a man. more bloodthirsty than some of those 'cold-steel 'cowskinning' abolitionists, or 'Non-Resistant

N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

This was the end of them so far as I heard, and as appears in the official report of the Convention.

Afterwards other resolutions were proposed by the Business Committee for adoption, or to serve for texts to speakers who pursued the object of the Convention, which was to blaspheme the religion of Christ, to eulogize Mahometanism and infidelity, or any other ism, but that which has the gospel for its source.

It is curious to see how some men squirm under the charge of hifdelity. They have no objection to calling themselves infidels, and denouncing Christian to the first vessel that floated upon the great deep. The one body met in the ark, a great vessel—the other in the Marlboro' Chapel, a great hall; in the one there were beasts clean and unclean, the male and there were beasts clean and unclean, the male and his female, in the other were the same, speaking

as quarrelsome, ill-mannered, and brutal, as were most of the speakers in Marlboro' Chapel, the old gentleman must have had a most troublesome time during the continuance of the deluge.

This grand conclave which assembled in solemn convention to devise means to enlighten the benighted inhabitants of New-England, upon the matter of American slavery, was presided over by William Lloyd Garrison, who demeaned himself, for aught we saw, as a gentleman should. One Mclure, a fresh imported Scotchman, seemed on the whole a fresh imported Scotchman, seemed on the whole, in the absence of Abby Folsom and Silas Lamson, to be the greatest mountebank of the squad of the faithful. He is a Scotch mechanic—is gifted with faithful. He is a Scotch mechanic—is gitted with much comic power—and hates the clergy with a perfect hatred; he will, however, make a popular speaker when he shall have learnt that the clergy in this country (whatever may be true of them in his native land) are not to be classed in the same category with pirates and murderers. It is not my intention to particularise the various speakers some of them are worthy of commendation, especially Lunsford Lane and another uneducated col-

ored man, who, for their good sense and good man-ners, should put to the blush the educated black-guards with whom they condescend to associate.

The last session of the convention on Thursday general and simultaneous, that it was very much after the manner of a mob, who all wish to be heard at the same time. At length some abominable fellow, having a disposition to introduce a little singing in the midst of so much speaking, struck up a song which I am told was common during the last election, and the multitude catching the spirit of the thing, burst into full chorus in the words, 'Heigh Oh! Boatman row;' and the singing and laughing were so prodigious that none of the many orators, though struggling with the load of underlivered speeches, were able to get a hearing for a moment. The long arm of Garrison was stretched in vain. The oily Phillips strove to soothe the waves, and for a moment seemed to succeed; but again the audience disgraced themselves by abusing the liberty of speech, which was never intended to allow them all to speak at once. Clapp's doctrine of self-appointment was unanimously adopted, and every body seemed to have received a special commission to show his power of lungs; and the fit seizing so many at the same time, the confusion was confounded, till Babel was plain English of it. I was not in at this scene, but I understand that the disturbance was continued till all remonstrances and entreaties proved unavailing, and the gas lights were suddenly extinguished, making all to a color in the seem of the content of the content of the man of the rowdies know it, and therefore they called him out. Mr. Ballou was obliged to give way; Foster did not come forward, but a man as good, or more properly speaking, no worse than he, came forward; one Parker Pillsbury, it proved to be I saw this fellow in an abolition meeting about a year since; he has apparently lost about 75 per cent. of his malignity since that time; he may eventually become quite a decent man. He commenced speaking quite good naturedly, stated many interesting facts, and told many truths, though with a was post up by the Garrison party, and to them helong its hong and shame. There are other about 10 mills and 10 mills and 1 was got up by the Garrison party, and to them belong its honor and shame. There are other abolitionists, thousands of them, who have not a particle of sympathy with the infidelity, blasphemy and slander that distinguish this gathering. But in this remark I do not mean to pay any respect, for I do not feel any, for such men as Leavitt of the Emancipator, a man so lost to all sense of shame as to write and print such stuff as the following:

'It aint for the want of logic, but cowskinning, that Dr. Fuller so abuses language. Let him stand under slavery a little while, and he would speedily understand it. We consider Dr. Wayland's Christian blarney quite thrown away. If the slaveholders could understand that we mean what we say, that would be sweral power upon them, and that they can never understand until we give them a certain expectation of playsical powers.

And that no doubt may remain as to what physical power he would use, this reverend editor holds the following language:

school of good manners in which Mr. Phillips and his coveys are such wonderful proficients. Mr. Phillips culogized Mr. Pillsbury, and the audience renewed the uproar and confusion. Pillsbury again took the platform, and stood facing the tumultuous assembly with all the quiet dignity and gravity of a well known long-eared animal. The hour of ten arrived, and in the midst of the clamors of the audience (which had now continued three fourths of an hour,) a motion was made to adjourn, and the an hour, a motion was made to adjourn, and the convention did adjourn without delay. So 'broke down' and 'burst up' the great New-England Anti-Slavery Convention of 1845. The young men and boys of Boston have had their annual treat, and doubtless were quite well satisfied with their enter-tainment.

England Anti-Slavery Convention is useful in furnishing the young people of Boston a most impressive lesson of the folly and guilt of prostituting talents, of stifling the best feelings of the heart, of the properties of the folly and control of the churches in our becoming, in fine, what a man does when he abandons the first principles of common sense, common decency, and common morality.

A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

From the Exeter News-Letter.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention has been in session some days. This meeting is under the control of the most ultra abolitionists, such as Garrison, Phillips, and their associates; and its proceedings have been disgraceful to a civilized community. There is nothing valuable and praiseworthy on earth—there is nothing sacred in heaven—that has escaped the gross libels, the lonthsome worthy on earth—there is nothing sacred in heaven—that has escaped the gross libels, the loathsome abuse, and the detestable lying of this mockery of a meeting in behalf of the slave. The Clergy, the Church, religion in every form it has appeared on earth or in heaven, has come under their polluted attacks. Our country, our forefathers, the Union, all that is valuable and worthy of preservation among us, they would trample under foot. The inmates of the lowest rum-shops and brothels in the city, would be ashamed, and hold down their heads in disguist at their wretched slang and low abuse. would be ashamed, and hold down their heads indisgust at their wretched slang and low abuse.
What do these people mean? What would they
do? Carry out their principles—reduce society to
the condition they would have it—and there would
be a hell on earth. No man could walk the streets
by day, without being in danger of having his
brains blowed out. No man could lay down at
night, without being in danger of having his
brains blowed out. No man could lay down at
night, without being in danger of having his
triple in the position assumed by Dudley Selden, the excandidate for the mayorality of New-York. The
lapse of time, however, and the signal defeat that
gentleman encountered, seem to have diminished
somewhat the importance to be attached to any
thing he might have advanced. Besides, others,
whose opinions will have greater weight, have advanced the same sentiments, and are equally worthy of a reply. I will, however, quote a single

cut and his dwelling fired. They in favor of the slave! They are doing more to rivet his chains and perpetuate Slavery than the Slaveholder can do; and the bitterest enemies of the slave are, at this moment, rejoicing at their conduct. They know that their rashness and folly and wickedness are doing everything to retard emancipation and thwart the efforts of the wise, consistent and sincere friends of the slave. Who does not see that the moment a movement is made at the North, or any where else against slavery, the friends of slavery attempt to identify the movement and the men with this reckless that make any man and the men with this reckless and make repulleus knot of looks and vinamic combined; supposing that when that is done, they are safe, and the movement is dead. They too of ten succeed in this way and avert every blow aimed

THE N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention held its meetings in Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, on the continued. Our platform is to be sufficiently broad 27th, 28th, and 29th of May. This body is com-27th, 28th, and 29th of May. This body is composed principally of the ultra-reformers of the Garrison school—non-resistants, disunionists, anti-Sabhath, anti-church, and anti-ministry men, who have tried to make a pack-horse of abolition, and to load it down with all sorts of monstrosities, heresies, infidelities, anties, &c. Aniong this class of reformers are found some earnest and eloquent spirits, who always command attention, and whose fiery oratory is not without effect. Whatever may be their errors, such men as Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass will always be heard when they choose, to speak and they speak so much truth, that even their errors may seem truth to undiscriminating minds, and thus obtain a currency which, in their unmixed state, they would struggle for in vaim.

No small part of the time of the Convention was spent in attacks upon the church and the elergy. These are represented as bitter and vindictive, to the last degree—and we can well believe that they were, from what we know of the men who made them.—Hartford Christian (!) Freeman.

From the New-York Evangelist. TRUE AND FALSE ABOLITIONISTS. We are surprised to learn that our remarks last we are surprised to learn that our remarks last week upon the betrayal of freedom by certain self-styled abolitionists, are not thought to have been distinctly enough appropriated to the faction known as the Garrison, non-resistant party. If we did mistake in this way, it was simply because we did not think it possible that we could be supposed to include in such a condemnation, the large and most who do not number two thousand, mea, women, and maniacs all told, and who are not abolitionists in any sense, but have stolen the cloak of a good name the better to carry out their radical, no-government, anti-ministry, anti-church, and anti-Sabbath designs. We are happy to say—what is well known—that the great body of anti-slavery men—those whose convictions of duty have sought an expression in a distinct political organization, as well as that still greater number connected with existing parties, who as earnestly seek the overthrow of slavery, are as firmly opposed to the whole cut and drift of the Garrison party as we; and are no more responsible for their antics, or their ravings, than they are for those of the Mormons, or of the Fifth Monarchy men. We regret that the misunderstanding should have occurred, and think it cannot have been general; for we should be far enough from imputing to the real friends of the slave, the misdeeds of men and women like these. The views of abolitionists, as distinguished from the radicals, are summarily set forth in the following resolutions adopted at the late anniversary of the Eastern N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society, which we should have published before, but for want of room. They express the views of the Liberty Party men; we know they express with equal precision, the views of the great body of abolitionists in the country:

Resolved, That we believe that the Constitution

Resolved, That we believe that the Co of the United States, when interpreted in signity of spirit which its own language ju an anti-slavery document in its principles

nullification, or dissolution of this confederacy, as high treason to the best hopes of mankind, and as the most wretched of all antidotes by which to exonerate ourselves from the crime of slavery.

Revolved, That it is our solemn duty to sustain

doubtless were quite well satisfied with their children, by seeing the come intoxicated, that their children, by seeing the folly and disgrace of drunkenness, might hate and avoid the vice of intemperance. The annual New-hard Anti-Slavery Convention is useful in furplessant day, by alleging the criminality of his manual New-hard Anti-Slavery Convention is useful in furplessant day, by alleging the criminality of his manual version of the convention of the co

combined; supposing that when that is done, they are safe, and the movement is dead. They too of ten succeed in this way and avert every blow aimed at them. It is a burning shame that here, in this city, rendered classic by the blood of the brave and good men of the revolution—the City of Fancui Hall and Bunker Hill—individuals should be found of a character that the leaders of this convention assume and glory in.

What American, what man, before these reckless fanatics, has ever dared, or thought of attempting to heap abuse and contumely on the spolless character of the immortal Washington?—a name, and the deeds of whose fearless life, slaves and freemen, despots and serfs, kings and subjects, the sayage as well as the civilized, all classes, all men, in all countries, have held sacred.

M.

In the North must be content by the United States of the Combined of the Combined of the Pollanth Oly of the Combined of the Combined of the Pollanth Oly of the Combined of the Combined of the Pollanth Oly of the Combined of the Combi to hear our proportion of the guilt and odium of the accursed and cruel system. The same party

nent and amicable public men, and I shall not stop to adduce evidence in support of the proposition. Even the United States Gazette speaks of their 'high-handed measures,' and their 'insulting tone,' in the very article in which he gives utterance to the sentiment to which I have alluded. In every thing pertaining to slavery, they have, indeed, pursuled 'high-handed measures,' and spoken in a most 'insulting tone.' They have trampled on the right of petition—grossly insulted our Adams and Giddings and every other Northern man, that dured to not think it possible that we could be supposed to include in such a condemnation, the large and most respectable body of orderly, law-abiding, peaceful friends of the slave who, though claiming the title of abolitionists, are as distinct as light from darkness, from the mere handful of strange spirits, of whom Mr. Garrison and Abby Kelley form the nucleus, and who do not number two thousand, men, women, and maniacs all told, and who are not abolitionists in any sense, but have stolen the cloak of a good name anti-ministry, and of the same for slavery, instead of the same for slavery instead the avowed design of strengthening their domestic institutions, and rendering more secure the system of slavery; so that our government is made to stand forth as legislating aners for slavery, instead of simply abiding by the 'compromises of the Constitution,' which were made in days of danger and darkness. Such has been their course; one of wrong, insult, and outrage; and in this respect, Southern Whigs have been little better than their brethren in the opposite party. Many of them did, indeed, vote against Texas, but it was on party and professed constitutional grounds, and their support had to be bought by silence on the part of Northern members upon the subject of slavery. And the singular spectacle was exhibited of a three weeks' debate in the United States Senate, upon one of the most important, the most fearful moral question ever brought before that body, without hardly a single allusion to the moral bearings of the point at issue; and all this silence was necessary to keep Southern votes. And immediately after the question of Texas was settled, and they were called to vote upon the Constitution of Florida, these same Southern Whigs were the most forward and the most violent in their defence of the clause which gives power to the new State to inconcrete the free colored citizens of the North, who should enter their ports.—Such has been their course. For slavery they are willing to sacrifice everything—Constitution, partyties, the obvious demands of friendship, and even the common courtesies of life. And now shall we hold their political alliance and assistance, thus rendered, as dearer than our rights, our virtue, and the common prosperity of the country? Such pusillanimity is too

Rank, it smells to Heaven.

IF All men are born free and equal-with cer which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines chains and alayery—held as chattele personal, and

Beventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

I Immediate, Unconditional Emancipat Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.' NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 754.

Whigs of the North, will you never have done whigs of the North, will you never have done with this truckling subserviency? Are you willing, for less than a mess of pottage, to sell the birthright your fathers left you? It was slavery that hurled your Adams from the Chair of State, and it has claimed and held its seat there ever since. Did your fathers fight the battles of the Revolution? And do you breathe the pure air of a land of liberty? And will you stoop so low? Then complain not if the high-minded and the free-born sons of honored sires leave your make, and refuse to icin honored sires leave your ranks, and refuse to join in political action with a party, when so much is to be borne, and so little to be gained.

in pointed action with a party, when so much is to be borne, and so little to be gained.

2. Such a course is perfectly suicidal, and cannot be adopted with any hope of success. At least, such is my opinion. As I remarked in my former communication, the Democratic party have run a race for the favor of the stoneoracy, with which we can never successfully compete. Their sympathies harmonize much more nearly than ours can. Besides, the Whig party has done too much for freedom ever to be received cordially into the arms of the 250,000 slaveholders, that have so long ruled the country. be received cordially into the arms of the 250,000 slaveholders, that have so long ruled the country.—
They have voted for the right of petition—against Texas; while the stanch Whig States of Vermont and Massachusetts have said and done too many things for liberty to be relished by the South. They will not cast us in form from their fellowship. They are too shrewd for that. They will toy and dally with senting on the period of the standard of the senting of the standard of the senting of the sent

too shrewd for that. They will toy and daily will us—throw out a sop here and there—yield on some points, where yielding will exhibit a show of magnanimity; but which will not compromise in the least, the grand point of interest and importance; nor will they ever extend the hand of cordial felowship to the Whig party.

We can then have little encouragement to make

any great seerifice of principle or veters at the North, for the sake of gaining or keeping in with the South. But that we shall lose voters, as well as sacrifice principle, by the adoption of such a course as will consider any lose of the same transfer. principle, by the adoption of such a course as will conciliate and keep our strength at the South, I think, is most evident. By so doing, we shall cut ourselves off from all the anti-slavery feeling of the North. That this is beginning to pervade the free States, and becoming an important element of feeling and action, all must admit. Its existence defeated with the control of t feated us in the last campaign, and the events of the last six months have done nothing to diminish it. There is some little humanity, some little sense of right, and some little self-respect remaining,and all that is arrayed against the system and sup-port of slavery—and that party that holds an equivo-cal position, such as we must occupy if we still continue our party relations with the South, must not only sacrifice the strength that that feeling would secure, but it must find that feeling arrayed in opposition to it. And that it will find that feeling arrayed against it, we may assuredly anticipate, if we so continue. The organization of the Whig party never was, and never can be, as strin-Whig party never was, and never can be, as stringent as that of the Democratic party. There is too much conscience and principle. And where it has been measurably strong in times past, in this respect, it is becoming weaker and weaker every year. We are beginning to learn the tactics of the enemy, and it would not be strange if we should apply them to our own course of action. A few slaveholders have not only governed the politics of their own States, but those of the national government. own States, but those of the national government, by their single devotion to the interests of slavery. The friends of liberty will thank them for that lessen, unany property of the 60 000. 'liberty' votes of '44, much as we may deplore the result they indirectly occasioned, have taught us a lesson we do well to remember. To disregard it, hesson we do well to remember. To disregard it, is as little creditable to our statesmanship as to our honesty and humanity. For I think we may be sure that the same power will be used with more and more effect, until returning sanity makes us see our true policy and adopt it. And why should we disregard it? What has the South ever done for us, that we are willing to sacrifice so much for her? And what is there in asti-slavery that we so much dread? Admit that Abolitionists have done some wrong things; admit that in their combinations they have exhibited folly instead of wiedom—it is by a million and a half of voters, to refuse to take a position to which patriotism, humanity, virtue, and even their own party interests invite them, because a very inconsiderable portion of their fellow-citizens made mistakes and pursued a right object in a wrong way. But, however we may feel, I hold it to be a fact of which there can be no reasonable doubt, that unless the Whig party will take ground that Abolitionists can consistently occupy, they cannot succed. The encroachments of the slave power are becoming more fearful every year, and nothing can prevent the formation of a free party to resist these encroachments. And every thing betokens that that day is not far removed from the present moment. The events of the past year lawe quickened the movements that before were more gradual. The amazement and alarm which the annexation of Tex-

movements that before were more gradual. The amazement and alarm which the annexation of Texas has occasioned, still continue, and they will continue and increase as new developements of that terrible transaction unfold themselves. Other events are thickly clustered around us. The mustering are thickly clustered around us. The mustering squadrons of Liberty and Slavery are rapidly taking their positions. The great religious sects of our country are dividing on this question. The powerful denominations of the Methodists and the Baptists have already done it. The Presbyterian Church, (at least the new school division,) will soon follow this example. If now the religious seets feel compelled, for conscience sake, to sunder ties so sacred and binding, and break from associations so much endemed the new school division,) will soon follow this example. If now the religious seets feel compelled, for conscience sake, to sunder ties so sacred and hinding, and break from associations so much endeared as are those that religion secures, can you expect that political ties will hold them long to the car of slavery, to do the bidding of those who would sell their votes for Southern influence? You may expect it, but you will be disappointed. This is a somewhat new feature in the aspect of the times. But I can assure politicians that it is a feature it will be madness in them to disregard. With the weak hold which the Whig party has upon the roudyism of the country, if they array against themselves the religious sentiment of the land, their cause is worse than desperate. Nor are the events which are occurring out of the country of a tendency to make us hesitate. England's great power is arrayed against slavery. France has just taken an incipient but important step in the same direction. Where now shall the Whig party be found? Shall it not fall in with the natural tendency of the spirit and events of the day, and thus lay the deep foundation of future and permanent slecess? It is an important question. Let those who would guide the Whig party heed well the answer they give.

I know there are obstacles in the way of such a course. And what great and good object ever was accomplished without encountering obstacles? There are slaveholders here at the North. There are others that sympathize with them. The commercial interest may, as a whole, perhapa, be regarded as against my proposition. As a necessary consequence, the city press may be expected to oppose it, at least as a general thing. Ciques may be against it. And these combined influences are strong, but they are not omnipotent. They may control conventions and secure nominations—as they did in '44—but they cannot control votes. The rank and file of the party, (at least at the North,) would have much prefered the ticket, I nominated in '42, of 'McLean and Frelin

From the New Lisbon Western Palladium ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The anniversary of the Ohio A. S. Society was and was one of the largest conventions that ever as-sembled in New Lisbon. The meetings were held in the Disciples' church, one of the largest in town, and, notwithstanding arrangements had been made for scating a large assembly, by erecting an awning and preparing scats in front of the church, yet the supply was not adequate to the demand, and the result was, that there were many who could not be gratified in hearing the deliberations of the Con-vention. The Rev. Mr. McNeely presided with dignity.

ABBY KELLEY,

distinguished berself as a powerful advocate of the rights of the slave, was in attendance, and contributed largely to the interest of the Con-vention. The standard which had been erected for her as 'New-England's eloquent daughter,' as the fearless defender of the rights of the oppressed and suffering millions of our own country, was very high, yet she seared above it higher far. We have heard much said of her elequence, have been watch ing her movements for some years, and had promised ourselves a rich intellectual treat in hearing her appeals in behalf of the American slave; yet she far exceeded our most sanguine expectations and we sat from day to day enraptured with th

sublimity of her eloquence.

Her strong hold is in debate; she needs opposition to develope the diversified powers of her great mind; of this we had ample opportunity to judge in hearing her participate in a debate on a question of She entered the arena and tilted the fance with skill and judgment, manifested tact and shrewdness which would give her the vantage ground over an ordinary debater, even though he should have the right side of the question: this was obvious in the discussion referred to; for notwith-standing she stood alone, for three days, and debated with three preachers, Mr. Keep, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Shelden, and with one lawyer, Mr. Ewing, besides warding off sundry small shots from the rank and file: and notwithstanding she was advocating a res olution which we conceive to be not only wrong, but disgraceful for an American citizen to advocate, out nigraceful for an American chizen to savocate, yet she, in the language of Mr. Ewing, 'made the worse appear the better cause', and notwithstanding all her cunning, and notwithstanding we differ from her, yet we must do her the justice to say, that her arguments were marked with candor and fair-

Miss Kelley is well calculated to enlist the sympathy of an audience; her appearance is good, her stures graceful and appropriate, and her eloquence almost overwhelming; and notwithstanding she entertains sentiments in reference to the dissolution of the Union and the disorganization churches which every lover of his country shot deprecate; notwithstanding on these questions she is wrong, wrong, whose; yet we believe she has been greatly slandered, and on other subjects basely misrepresented. Her moral character, we believe impeachable. She has been represented as an el; this charge she repudiates, and has endorsed the Christian religion, and the divinity of the scriptures. We must do her the credit to say, that we believe she has entered the anti-slaver field of labor from the very best motives; prompted by a noble spirit and the impulse of a generous na-ture, the whole affections of her heart have gone forth to the oppressed, and she has taken her st on the platform of humanity as the fearless, hold, powerful and eloquent advocate of what she conceives to be justice and truth. However much in error she may be, who doubts the honesty of be intentions? She has given her whole patrimon \$6000, to aid in knocking off the manacles of the slave. Is this any evidence that she is dishonest Who believes it? Not those who have sat and li tened to her depicting the horrible evils of the hor rible system of slavery—the terrible blighting of all the fondest hopes of the slave—the rude and unholy tearing away of the heart's tendrils in the separation of families—in denriving the parent of the child of his parent—in depriving them of the dearest objects of life-and this separation to co tinue to the end of life's dreary pilgrimage—the torn away, but is sweating and toiling under warmer sun and a harder lash—the agonizing pain warmer sun and a harder lash—the agonizing pair of a dying parent whose last thought rests upon the that his wife and children are slaves and are suffering all the dreadful and unspeakable evils of the accursed system, with spirits crushed no-no! those who have heard her depicting these evils and witnessed the strong emotions and bleeding of her heart on the relation of them, do not doubt the honesty of her intentions. Who doubts her honesty of purpose? Not those who have witquick pulsations of her heart when anticipating the redemption of the slave: no-no! Who doubts the purity of her motive? These who have deprived selves, by prejudice from hearing her, and whose ears are open to every misrepresentation they may hear of her; those who believe she is wrong in some points, and have not the honesty and liber-ality to credit her for that in which she is right. Yes-yes! these are the persons who believe bet dishonest, and who appear to take delight in detracting from her merits, and we pity their narrow mindedness. Who does not admit the general prin-ciple that slavery is wrong? So does Miss Kelley: go with her that far and you are half way, at least. Thus far we go with her, but we do not by any manner of means endorse all her positions, far from it. They are treasonable to the Constitution of the United States, aim at the dissolution of the Union, and as such we condemn them.

Such are the powers of mind and eloquence of Abby Kelley, a lady who has attracted a large share

blic attention for the past few years

From the Ohio Patriot. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of this body (a state organical commenced its sessions on Wednesda zation,) commenced its sessions on Wednesda evening of last week, and continued till late on the following Saturday. Its proceedings excited ver-great interest and its meetings were attended, by groat interest and its meetings were attended, by a vast concourse from the surrounding country, and was composed of persons of all colors, sects, parties, predilections, and professions. The Disciples' Church being insufficient to accommodate the multitude, a spacious awning was erected in front of the house, which afforded a partial protection from the raws of a scorphing sup.

rays of a scorching sun.

During the past week, the doings of this Convention have been the engrossing subject of public con-versation. Little else has been talked of; and at one time, serious fears were entertained that the one time, serious fears were entertained that the zeal of some persons in parrying off the attacks made upon one portion of the Coustitution of our country, would lead to the violation of another portion not less sacred than the first. In other words,—the threats of some, and the suggestions of others, indicated that the liberty of speech was about to be trampled in the dust, and that the fame of Washington and Jefferson, and the defence of the Constitution, were to be surrendered to the keeping of a mob! We rejoice to record the fact that better a mob! We rejoice to record the fact that better counsels prevailed—that order was preserved—that our borough was saved from a lasting disgrace,— and that the existence of a mob has given no ground for asserting that the doctrines advanced by the ald not be overcome by reason, but must

he crushed by brute violence.

The chief speakers who addressed the Convention in behalf of the anti-slavery organization were Mr. Giles Stebhins and Miss Abby Kelley, both of

In relation to Miss Kelley, our readers will ex-In relation to Miss Kelley, our readers will expect some passing notice. In fact, the position she occupied, as the master spirit of the occasion, entitles her to a more extended notice than we have time or room to give. Having been in attendance at the Convention but a few minutes during its entire continuance, we are chiefly indebted to the public voice for the estimate which we have formed of the convention and its speakers. Judging by that voice, it is not to be doubted that Miss Kelley's relater and power as an orator are of an unley's talent and power as an orator are of an un-common order, and are rarely equalled in either sex. Such seems to be the judgment of whigs, democrats and liberty-men, all of whom, in common with Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., &c., came in for a full share of her galling lash. In the conflict of debate, although holding the unpopular

side of the question, she alternately scathed, bewildered and stultified her autagonists. In successive encounters, the Rev. Messars. Keep, Prentice,
Sheldon, and W. D. Ewing, Esq., made bold and
unsparing assaults upon her positions; but such
was her promptness and dexterity, that when the
andience might have autagonist. unsparing assaults upon her positions; but such unsparing assaults upon her positions; but such was her promptness and dexterity, that when the andience might have supposed her vanquished, she andience might have supposed her vanquished, she

il prowess, the vast majority of parents who sat as adr her hearers, would prefer to yield their daughter to the cold embrace of death, than to live to see her

follow in the foot-steps of Abby Kelley.

We hope that the doings of this Convention may have their proper effect from all portions of our citizens. Let it remind the friends of our Bepublic that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' Let the friends of the colored race remember that negro slavery (although a curse to the community and a blot upon our national escateleon) is not the and a blot upon our national escritcheon,) is not the only evil which afflicts us as a people. 'The Union; it must be preserved?' Under all circumstances, and in every trial, let this be the motto of every patriot in the land. Let democrats bear in mind, when they hear of the wrongs inflicted upon the southern black man, that there is also a WHITE SLA-VERY which robs and begaves below in the land. VERY which robs and beggars laboring industry to earich the manufacturing nabob and the legalized paper money monopolist. Let Christians, when they approach the Throne of Grace to ask blessings upon the heathen of other climes, remember that 'true charity begins at home.' As patriots, as lovers of peace and friends of humanity, let them fervently invoke the Divine interposition in behalf of the oppressed of our own land, and to arrest the storm of discord and disunion which threatens to destroy the happiness of our People and the glovention has done good, and we again invite all who have an opportunity, to go and hear Abby Kelley.

From the Salem (Ohio) Village Register. THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT NEW-LISBON

tinued three days. We should judge that about five hundred people were in attendance; much interest seemed evinced by the friends of the slave Considerable excitement was created by the 'ultra doctrines of Abby Kelley.' The evening of the 4th she lectured, and in the course of her remarks, attempted to prove the Africans the same kind of beings as ourselves, differing only in the color of the skin. This was truly shocking to the liberty and Christian-loving community of New-Lisbon, and of course created some feeling against her. On the first day of the Convention a resolution troduced, censuring the Constitution, and charging the signers of the Declaration of Independence with hypocracy. This produced quite a flare up, and

terian Church to hold their meeting in. The Convention was composed of men of the first respectability, from different parts of this, as well as other States, and the Committee who made application for the house, agreed to pay any reasonable amount. It appeared that the difficulty originated princithey should be taxed for its use, as well as give a guarantee that order should be observed. And yet in the town of New-Lisbon the citizens of this towards others for no sufficient cause. No viole are refused a suitable house in which they might discuss a subject of the greatest importance to the human family. It will not do in this religious had protested in strong language against the pro age to come in contact with crime, if it is likely to age to come in contact with crime, if it is likely to interrupt the peace and hurmony of 'our society.' It is declared by the religious society of Presbyterians that it 'is no bar to Uhristian communion' if a man should be a woman-whipper, a slave-monger; destroying the marriage contract, if his every garment should be stained with the blood of his fellow beings experience. But it is a bar against entering within the blood of his fellow beings experience. But it is a bar against entering within the boly walls in which 'communion' is held, who will be stained which 'communion' is held, if you should preach deliverance to the communion' is held. within the holy walls is which 'communion' is held, if you should preach deliverance to the captive. You crew.

The two prisoners are now confined in the jail principles. These are some of the facts in the case.
The Church was refused to worthy and respectable citizens of the State, and for the sauction of slavery we refer to the resolutions passed by the Presbytery convened at Cincinnati on the 15th ult. The pub-

ing all prejudice or favoritism, she boldly and fear lessly declares her sentiments, without respect to sect or party. Several meetings have been appointed for her through this section of the State say to friend and foe, hear her if in your power, you will never regret the trouble it may occasion you to get to her meetings. She will be in Salem on the evening of the 16th, and on the 17th and

From the New Lisbon (Ohio) Aurora. ABBY KELLEY.

Wednesday evening, June 4th.

It was announced by bills, and otherwise, that Abby Kelley would speak at the Disciples' Church. Before the time for meeting arrived, it was evident that people begun to think something extra was on band, notwithstanding the pro-slavery party was on band, notwithstanding the pro-slavery party was trying to jibe the friends of the slave by asking, Are they beginning to crowd in yet? and similar questions, in order to taunt and ridicule. Before her arrival here it may be stated that, she was the obtions, in order to taunt and ridicule. Before her arrival here it may be stated that, she was the object of much low ridicule and remark, among certain chaste and orderly members of society. The bell was rung early, the people repaired to the place in crowds—many from honest purposes to hear the truth—but not a few from idle curiosity to hear a woman speak. Miss K. appeared on the rostrum, and the audience were not long in finding out that

woman speak. Miss K. appeared on the rostrum, and the audience were not long in finding out that she could speak, and that too with an energy and power that but few can rival or even imitate.

Her speech on this occasion was somewhat of a general character than otherwise—giving the A, B, C of Abolitionism, including several preliminary points. She, however, used up prejudice against color most ably—she wed the utter imbecility of opposition to the auti-slavery movement on this account, and touched on other points equally important, with an ability equal in clearness and conclusiveness. Taking this first effort, altogether she exhibited abilities of a high order; and some, perhaps many, who came to carp at or condemn what she

ed, and it would have still been crowded, were it twice as large, for a great many could not obtain admittance. An awning was erected in front of the church, which was also pretty well filled on this day. The crowd indicates that there is a deep moving among the waters in regard to the welfare of the slave, notwithstanding many may have been induced to come to hear and see a woman talk against the great evil of the land. It shows that a deeper interest is taken in the welfare of the slave in this part of the State at least than heretofore has been evinced. All political parties, and all religious sects were represented, some with very full delegations, in this meeting. Whigs, democrats, liberty inen, non-resistants, community men, temperance men, topers, and numerous other sorts, to be guessed at—besides, a considerable number of colored people, were there. And the progress of the meeting, too, proved that pusillanimous, cowardly, dastardly mobocracy was represented there, as their ill manuers often showed; but their caution was too large to permit even the basest of them to break

was her promptness and dexterity, that when the andience might have supposed her vanquished, she returned upon her adversaries—regained her position, and took possession of the field.

Such is a brief notice of the field.

Such is a brief notice of the extraordinary metals powers of this most extraordinary woman. In appearance, she is lady-like and prepossessing, and is said to be something over twenty-five years of age. Her path is a thorny one, yet she seems to tread it with as much delight as if strewed with roses. However pure and virtuous, she cannot expect to be exempt from the bestial remarks of beastly men. In definance of all obstacles, she presses forward, and will probably persevere in her present career till reason, taxed too much, drops from its mooring. Whilst all were charmed by her eloquence, and united in admiration of her intellectural provess, the vast majority of parents who ast as: nce within its sanctified walls. It will not er always be so.

The following phillipic is from the New-Lisbon (Ohio) Palladia

The treasonable resolutions which were offered and discussed at the anti-slavery convention, hav had at least one good effect; they have opened th munity to the irrie position which these professed friends of the slave occupy. We invited the people to turn out and hear, and we are glad they did turn out.

The anti-republican, anti-Christian, and detestable positions assumed, broke upon the assembly with greater astonishment than would seembly

with greater astonishment than would peals of thunder in a clear day. We do not consider the attacks made upon the framers of the Constitution or on the Constitution itself more to be reproduced than the proposition to disorganize the churches as they now exist; this would indeed be subversive of the best interests of our country, not only present but for all time to come. Many of o zens who are opposed to slavery, now entertain very different feelings towards the Loyd Garretson and Abby Kelley school of fanatics than they did before

Kelley.
The Rev. Mr. Sheldon certainly paid a very sorry compliment to the intelligence of the citizens of New Lisbon when he admonished them not to at-The meeting at New-Lisbon, held last week, contriotism and religion are well grounded have nothing to fear from free discussion, and to those of weak minds and doubtful patriotism and religion we say, stay away, you would there walk in danger-

We ask forever to be delivered, not only from the detestable principles of Abby Kelley, but also from the contracted views of those who fear free and full discussion on all points touching tions of our country-truth must and will prevail

Pensacola, (Flor.) June 2d, 1845.

The Brig Franklin, of Provincetown, Capt. Nickthe signers of the Declaration of Independence with hypocracy. This produced quite a flare up, and called out a lengthy and warm discussion, which on account of some difficulty between the captain was continued until the evening of the second day.

The most singular affair in connexion with the Convention was the refusal of the use of the Presbycivil authorities and committed for trial, which tool place on the 30th ult., the court being then in ses-One was set at liberty, the

> pally in consequence of the captain having flogged several of the crew, and using threats of violence had been used on the part of the crew, other than that two of them had refused to do duty, and others

no bar to Christian communion if he should be he was brought before the court and received 39 guilty of robbing the mother of her offspring, of lashes (strokes) with a raw-hide switch on the bare

of this city. Your ob't servant, JONATHAN WALKER.

THE HARBINGER .- This is the name of a convened at Cincinnation the 15th ult. The public can put their own construction upon them.

Whatever may be said of Abby Kelley's views, (the policy of which we as an individual have our doubts,) too much cannot be said of her oratorical powers, her gigantic mind, her devotedness and sincerity to the cause in which she is engaged.—

Truth is her polar star, justice her guide: disregarding all prejudice or favoritism, she boldly and fearlocal properties.—This is the name of a very handsome looking journal, just commenced by the Association at 'Brook Farm,' West Roxbury. It is devoted to social and political progress. The contributors are among the best writers of the day, comprising an amount of talent which ought to furnish a large legion of subscribers. Terms, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Advance Adv

REV. E. S. GANNETT .- We should think this gen Ueman would make a first rate preacher for som Southern slave market. He appears to be most loy al to the slave interest. He says, Slavery and Chris tianity are not incompatible; but can exist side by side. That is Christianity with a vengeance.—Essex

Lau Convention of the Methodist E. Church in Ken Lay Convention of the Methodist E. Church in Ken-tucky.—The Christian Intelligencer, of Georgetown, (Ky.) a Methodist paper edited by a clergyman, con tains a call for a Convention of the laity of the Meth-odist Episcopal Church, to consider the propriety of the action of the mnisters at the Louisville Conven-tion in relation to the separation of the body into Northern and Southern divisions. This movement is an extraordinary one for that body of people, but is one of the characteristics of the times.

Abduction Frustrated .- On Monday aftern

many, who came to carp at or condemn what she said, right or wrong, were awed into respect for her talents, if not for the doctrines she taught. She spoke for an hour and a half or more, and the meeting adjourned to meet on

Thursday morning, June 5th.

On this morning—the weather being exceedingly dry and the roads dusty—crowds were seen coming in, keeping a continual dust, and for numbers, it looked in the forencou, a good deal like 1840. Here they came on foot, on horses, in buggies, carriages, and upon wagons, forming a continual stream, at least from the West, a considerable time. At the arrival of the hour, 10 o'clock, the house was crowded, and it would have still been crowded, were it defeated to a stream to the stream against the early admission of that territory into the Union. At the same time arrival of the hour, 10 o'clock, the house was crowded, were it

BOSTON, JUNE 27, 1845.

The Editor of the Liberator is absent on an every excursion in Worcester county; and hence the lack of editorial matter in our present num-

Reported for the Liberator. MHETING OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL COM-

A special meeting of this Committee was held on Wednesday evening, at the Common Council Chamber, to hear the report of a Committee previously appointed, on the petition of a number of colored citi ns, praying ' that separate schools for colored children be abolished-and that said children be permitted to attend the schools in their several districts.

The hall was well filled, there being an unusually large attendance of the Committee, and the seats reved for spectators were all occupied.

Mr. INGRAHAM submitted a brief report of the majority of the Committee, to the effect that the request was a right of the petitioners. But, as the Grammar School Committee had not acted on the subject.

report, it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the ne

A report was read by Dr. Bowditch, in behalf of the ninority of the Committee, reviewing the whole mestion, with much ability.

Voted, That when the question be taken, it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. BOARDMAN moved to accept the resolution of-

was a principle which involved the rights and privileges of the rick, it would not be immediately voted upon. It is well known that the petitioners are much nterested in the decision of this question, as it is one which involves not merely their rights in the schools, but the question whether the black man is to be degraded below the white, here in a State where our Legislators have taken special care that not a vestige of such degradation shall remain upon the of individuals; they look upon the colored as a degraded class, as long as we uphold them by correspondi action. It is useless for us to prate of the conduct of South Carolina, so long as we maintain-illegally anctions it. The minority report must have con vinced all that this principle is anti-republican. Every one will admit that it is indefensible in the abstract If it is indefensible in the abstract, it must be so in the concrete. It is useless, it is idle; it is worse than ither, it is WRONG. It is wicked, to assert that a fact, for fact it is, can be morally right in theory, yet wrong in practice. It is morally wrong to maintain this condition, if it degrades the colored child. The white child looks upon and despises the colored child experienced.

made, or to be refused, we should all, every one of tion to the general rule. There were other church if we be not commanded to make this unjust law, we surely ought not now to continue a principle manifestly inconsistent with the democratic rights of all.

this question calmly, and find out whether it be right objection was made to the appearance of the color or wrong. He could see no reason why the colored Let us educate them for good citizenship, under the white man in the armies of the revolution.

same principles that we do others. ling to trespass upon the patience of the Board at for the special benefit of the colored people. that late hour, and also felt unwilling to give a silent vote. He must say, that he regretted the course er, and demanded for what they were established un which gentlemen opposed to the resolutions of the less for the benefit of the colored pe minority had thought fit to pursue on this question. He had hoped that it would have been discussed can-sulted in this way by his browbeating questions the didly and fully. Gentlemen erred, greatly erred, if they thought to strangle this question. He should ote for the prayer of the petitioners, 1st, Because it was legally their right. The Sanguage Court had for the benefit of the colored people, but merely bewas legally their right. The Supreme Court had decided that towns should be divided into school districts, only by geographical lines; that these districts ed the power, in direct contravention of the authority of the Supreme Court, to establish separate schools for any particular class? We have established two schools, one at the north, and one at the West part of the city. These the colored children are compelled to attend, (if they attended any,) in whatever part of the city they may reside. Can this be considered extending to them equal privileges with the whites He should vote for it, 2d, Because it was expedien Many appear to doubt on this point. Now, it appears to me, that the best light under which we can judge of this, is that of experience. In Salem, in New-Bedford, and in nearly all the towns throughout the State, tho experiment has been fully made, and the result has shown its success. [In alluding to the case at Salem. he paid a merited compliment to the services of the Hon. Stepnen C. Phillips.] If it is unlawful for us to exclude these children from the public schools, nothing can make it expedient for us to continue in wrong doing. The purest right is the highest expediency 3d. We are bound to grant the prayer of the petitioners, because, by refusing it, we sanction a bad precedent. By making a discrimination among the children of our citizens, we aim a blow at one of the andamental principles of our whole system of Public Schools. We might add another step, and yield to prejudice the power to separate the children of the poor and the rich, or the children of the mechanic

Finally, the speaker assured them that the measure would be carried. They might even turn these petitioners with contempt from their doors. But the truth would triumph. Some gentlemen were appreensive that public opinion might not sustain them; he thought differently; but were it otherwise, our own duty, said he, is none the less clear and imperative. The day is not far distant when a sentiment which is abroad in the community on this and kinof this Board right action in this matter.

He closed by expressing his deep conviction of the

what better work can we do than to hasten that time? We shall not pass this measure to-night, but it will we shall not pass the following the following succeed. Boston is a glorious city, and this act will the resolve of the majority of the Committee, and

es to send his child to the nearest school, and within INTOLERANCE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL COM geographical limits, we have no right to deny him.

The law is plain, there is no overcoming it. It is a privilege, and not a prejudice, which sends them to sees separate schools. Let me be satisfied that they proceedings in our Primary School Committee. I these separate schools. Let me be satisfied that they proceed now to give them to you. Four months since, minority. But of that I am not satisfied, and have a petition, signed by fifteen colored months in this city, not been. I undertake to say that it was a jubilee day when the Smith school was established? Why is it changed? Because people have put it in their its language, and asked simply that the children ears that it is a prejudice which sends them there.

to send his children to the nearest school. And yet ing, (in February,) and those present most summs he supported and voted for Mr. Ingraham's report, on rily voted, that the petition should be laid on the ta

the absurd and futile ground, that by allowing the | ble. I was very indignant; and in speaking lored people to send their children to the co we should rob them of their rights. In other words, that it would be an injury to them to giv them the same education with the whites! Mr. Park knows that an oppressed and despised class are ill treated just in proportion as they are kept separate from the favored majority. The abuses in the Smith School, to which the community turn a deaf ear would not have been suffered a single month if the these facts than Mr. Park, and it was with indigna tion, and something like disgust, that we heard him contend, as he has done, in times past, in the Legis lature, that the prejudice of color does not exist it common candor, we trust he will not repeat an assertion so notoriously unfounded. It is a false policy in Mr. P. to attempt to conciliate the colored people by asserting their rights, and to pander to the hatred o the colored man, by refusing to protect those rights Such a course may seem a very ingenius expedient, to a mere politician, but our colored citizens are too intelligent to be deceived by it, and their friends are a growing body. Such policy is not adapted to the state of public opinion and morals in Massachusetts, and cannot succeed.

Mr. Park has admirable abilities as a public speak er. Let him be candid, uncompromising for the right, truly courageous, and with such talents, an honored and useful career may be his. Nothing less can gain him solid success, or the only respect worth having.

As to the suggestion that the colored peop themselves satisfied with the arrangements that confine their children to separate schools, it is unworthy of a reply. No respectable colored person fered by the majority; when, after several calls for the feels them to be other than a grevious wrong and

DR. Bownirca remarked that ' he could not pre tend to cope with the gentleman who last spoke (Mr. Park) as he (Dr. B.) was wholly unaccus to public debate, but as he had been especially called upon by Mr. Park, he rose to make a few remarks In the first place, he would say that he did not kno how large a majority of the petitioners were parents neither did he care ; for, as he conceived, the merits of the question depended as much upon the fact that one human being, feeling that he was degraded by statute book. The action here influences the actions being obliged to go to separate schools, asked for the abolition, as if all the colored people in the city should ask the same favor. But he would remark, that certainly two of them were fathers of families and elergymen, and one of them (with shame for Boston did he speak it!) had, since signing this petitition, left the city in order to live in an adjacent town where nction was made.

Mr. Park had denied that there was any prejudice against color in this community. Dr. B. would not call it folly for a man thus to deny a self-evident proposition. The gentleman had said that he had been seated at a church where a colored man was by his side: but did he remember the occurrence that took place some few years since, when a respectable colored man bought a pew in Park-street? as of an inferior order of beings, as long as these there was no prejudice in the community! Yet the things continue; this we all know, this we have all good people of that church refused to worship God while the colored man held possession of a pew! The If a law in accordance with this practice were to be fact is, that Mr. Park's church was a glorious exceps, vote against st. Why, then, should we object to thank God! which were now exceptions to the unido away with it? Why this aversion to admitting versal rule which prevailed ten years since, under that we have been wrong? It would only prove that the influence of some of those against whom Mr. we are now wiser men than we were. Nay, further, Park would cast his insinuations that prejudice was yielding; but it still ruled this community, and would govern this board in their votes on this question.

The gentleman had quoted the far-famed pictur Mr. A. J. Waight thought we ought to look at of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and had asked why no man in that memorial of the resolution. Dr. B. would child should be excluded from the schools more than his own. 'I love my country, said he, 'and wish all my neighbors to have the same rights which I have myself. We wish these citizens to be good citizens! for the negro marched shoulder to shoulder with the

Dr. Charles A. Phelps said that he felt unwil-learned that these colored schools were established It was the first time, Dr. B. said, that he ev

IMR. PARK here very rudely interrupted the speak

We would here remark that Mr. P. frequently in

cause we felt forced to give them some instruction. But he would ask the gentleman, as he seemed to must include all the inhabitants; that all must enjoy schools as a 'special privilege,' whether he himself schools as a 'special privilege,' whether he himself would like the privilege of sending his child to a school of 15, if by that act he was going to fix a stigma on his child forever, as, in fact, these colored schools do? For his part, Dr. B. thought he himself should object to sending his child to any such school.

The gentleman has said there is no exclusion from the professions-and that recently one colored man had been received as a member of the bar. Dr. B. would say that there is a method of exclusion more terrible than a merely formal one; and as Mr. Park had expressed his opinion, Dr.B. would give his, which was, that the gentleman alluded to would starve in that pro fession. Certainly that was the case in his own, the medical profession. It was impossible for any colored man to succeed in it. But the gentleman says, there is no prejudice ! Well, perhaps the gentleman's eyes are not so keen as those of his neighbors.

The gentleman repeats that these schools were for the benefit, and special benefit, of the colored race Dr. B. would ask how Mr. Park would explain th fact that many colored people kept their children from school solely because they would not be degraded. That such is the fact, Dr. B. had ample evidence in conversation with colored people, and especially did he remember one, who for natural good sense and delicacy of sentiment, was equal to any person in any rank. That person had kept her children from school for two years, solely for the reasons above men-

Dr B. made a few more remarks, which we did n get notes of,-and immediately on his taking his seat, loud cries of 'Question,' Question,' were mad from various parts of the hall.

In fact, it was the policy of the majority to quietly hush up this question, and, so far as they are concerned, they did it. Some persons have said that all the argument was on the side of the minority Very true. For it was the policy of the leaders to dred subjects, (be alluded to no party,) would demand prevent all debate by-closing their own mouths They were afraid to put down the proposition by lence, but they were equally afraid to debate it. In fact, one of the leaders so dreaded it, that he begged nstice and the expediency of the measure.

Mr. STEDMAR said, Yes, the time will come, and a friend of ours not to speak, because, said he, we shall get a better vote by not talking, than if we. have any long debate."

Hon. John C. Pank said, if the colored man wish- carried, 55 year to 12 nays.

should be allowed to go to any schools nearest the The principal part of Mr. Park's remarks were de-oted to proving the legal right of the colored man should be abolished. I presented it at our first meet-

of the members after the adjournment, 1 told the that if they supposed they could stop me by decisions, which were as infamous as the Att gag-laws, they were much mintaken, and that I do bring the subject up again every three months long as I lived, until they should refer it to a spe committee, who would report upon it. I cannot whether my remarks had any effect; but suffice say, that at the next meeting, (only a month the wards,) and when many more were present, the tion was taken from the table and referred to a que cial committee, consisting of J. W. Ingraham, Jan Tolman, R. W. Bayley, James F. Blake, and nyat as chairman. After various meetings of the Co. mittee, it was decided that two reports must be draw up, and as Mr. Bayley had been necessarily thou from the meetings, he was left to choose which with two reports he would sign. It was thus left doubte for a long time which side the majority would alm cate, whether that of justice, or of barefaced, dent tyrenuy against the colored race of this in To Mr. Bayley fairly belongs the distinguished has or of making the majority take the latter course, the committee having been previously equally divide We regret this on the part of Mr. Bayley, for from some of his previous 'good talks' for the colored to ple, we presumed that he would of course ad the part of righteousness and justice. We hope belis in future, but we must say we have much more spect for the fiercest opponents of the colored no than for such men as Mr. B. and his worthy conta tor, Mr. Park, who, as we shall presently see, and

The Board met June 4th, and an adjournment wa oved in order to take up the subject of the schools all the evening having been necessarily occupied in the transaction of co.

sustained his previous reputation of always roting

and speaking with the majority. But, to ret

Accordingly, June 19th, a very full Board appears showing, at least, that the subject was an interests

I soon perceived that the main object of the maje ty was to have as little debate as possible upon the bject. I regretted very much that we had no re debaters on our side; but we had some noble mai and out of the heart I knew they would speak. In report was drawn up in detail, after hearing all a arguments, pro and con, and necessarily it became rather long, for I wished to present both sides the question in as distinct a light as I could. The arguments for our side of the question were come

Separate schools should be abolished 1. Because they beget and foster prejudice

2. Because the moral and legal rights of the colons demand that course. 3. Because, by so doing, we should destroy one

the last traces of slavery in Massachusetts. 4. Because of the moral benefits that would . crue to the whites in overcoming their pride un

5. Because of the distance from the schools which some scholars reside.

6. The example that would be set to churches, &c 7. The pocket question-in which it was prove that we pay nearly twice as much to educate a colonic

as a white child. 8. Because of its perfect safety, as illustrated by

the Salem schools, and elsewhere. 9. Because the present laws are evaded.

I afterwards examined the objections to the mountain 1. The natural (?) prejudice between the races.

2. The fear of injuring the primary school syste 3. No person a right to public instruction; en the colored people ought not to complain.

4. We have no right to legislate in advance of p 5. Physiological developement of the two ness

6. The fact that our powers originate with the Grammar School Committee. 7. The fact that all the petitioners are not pure This report was signed by myself and June

The other report, drawn up by Mr. Ingrahan, not even argue the question; but in a single half pa disposed of the rights of thousands of their fellow beings upon the most flimsy pretext, that because the Grammar School Committee voted 'Nay,' last ge we ought 'not to legislate upon the subject.' To committee acknowledged the full right of the pe tioners to ask further favor, but concluded (Mr. Be

inexpedient to legislate on the subject.' We well knew that our friends would be feve number, but we thought that most of them would be true : but as it proved, some of them could not sta the test of 'Ayes and Nays,' and voted against the own expressed views and promises to vote for the

Previous to the meeting, there was much print convergation with different members on the part one person prominent in the opposition. His de ject seemed to be to check all debate. The is dreaded, and so effectually did he marshal his forces that only one, viz. Mr. Park, saw fit to open is mouth in the negative. In fact, the majority would have taken the question without any debate, had as some of our friends come to the rescue. I was ann very much at the tactics displayed on the occasion and could not help gaining hope for the anti-slaver cause, from considering the difference between the course pursued now, and that pursued some eight or ten years ago. Then, these unfortunate petitioned were styled 'hyenas and monkeys,' and mob law we meted out to their defenders. At our meeting, above report was read, allowing that these persons real have some rights, notwithstanding that it is next dient to legislate upon them. The counter repti was patiently heard, and instead of abuse, the see form of tactics inrtoduced, viz. that of dogged silens

and 'killing without debate.' Mr. Patton, the Congregational clergyman of 8. Bo on, opened the debate. Mr. Stedman, the Main arge in Boston, followed him; both earnest pleading the cause of the colored people. There's gentlemen were followed by Mr. Wright and D Phelps, two of the truest souls on this subject I have met with. I cannot pretend to give even a sketch their remarks. For my own part, I had determine to say nothing, but Mr. Park called upon me in set a marked, and, as I thought, insulting manel, could not help saying a few words. While he was speaking his volumes of folly about there being " prejudice in this community—and that it was 8 day 6 jubilee to the colored people when these schools we established, Just as if, supposing the fact to har een as he stated, that it would be any argument to their continuance when they were found to the very people for whose 'special benefit' they were established,) while he unblushingly claimed to lare always been a friend to the colored man, which every one who knows the A, B, C, of the anti-slaves cause, knows to be false, and that he has never fended them, save when he received money therefor or when the majority was with him; above all, while with the most remarkable assurance he declared its he should feel it to be 'a great privilege' to have is own children sent to such schools. ing all these things, and making many personal as invective remarks, I thought that, with an unprodiced audience, his speech would have done us not

I made a few remarks in reply, during which, Mr Park frequently interrupted me, in a manner which wholly unworthy of a man pretending to any feath manly deportment, and which, had I been a more practised debator, I think I should have passed over

WHOL Finally, the vo thad been previ I subjoin a list I subjoin a liminage in the process of the process

Brooks, A. Lavin In favor of the man, H. I. Bow E. F. Messenger H. R. Andrews, Most LETTER

DEAR GARRISO You will see main organ of this, the tactics are become exce raised among the cannot defend Now they are se seives, and to ju stealers and bei attack upon you and Ministry; a my charges ag widely circulate pamphlets, han tures, by accusi the Sabbath an broadcast, and choice bits, as th 9th chapter of ' by James Brown into any defence Worship, the M that I shall. I in error on these for them to beco of men. Their at that every day a pes-for this is t fore we will become We cannot unite Garrison and the wholly undesers titute of judge from christian fi ningham)-ther

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1 subjoin a list of those with Against the Petition-F. A. Summer, John Woart, John Flor Jones, John C. Park, John 1 subjoin a list of those

Against the Petition—F. A. Summer, John Woart,
O. Primee, Eben Jones, John C. Park, John
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genete, Jr., Richard Soule, Jr., Amos South, H. G.
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Jarke, E. Buck, Jr., S. P. Oliver, Rowland Ellis, W.
Jarke, G. W. Parmenter, E. H. Snelling, Charles
J. Emmons, L. Crosby, A. G. Wyman, John White,
F. Doris Clarke, T. H. Bell, D. W. Horton, F.
J. Doris Clarke, T. H. Bell, D. W. Horton, F.
J. Warvin, T. B. Hawks, N. P. Kemp, W. D. Coolidge,
J. Parker, E. P. Hartsborn, J. P. Putnam, F. J.
J. Parker, E. P. Hartsborn, J. P. Putnam, F. J.
J. Parker, E. P. Hartsborn, J. P. Putnam, F. J.
J. Marvin, D. T. Coit, N. Metcalf, H. Burroughs, J.
J. Missenger, C. Howe, C. J. F. Allen, W. B.
Frooks, A. Lovis, O. A. Skinner.—55.
In fearor of the Petition—A. Simonds, F. D. StedJark, H. I. Bowditch, W. W. Patton, C. A. Phelps,
J. Messenger, W. Dall, E. Jackson, O. Carter,
J. R. Andrews, V. Wider, A. J. Wright.—12.

Most truly and affectionately yours,

Most truly and affectionately yours,

H. I. BOWDITCH.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

STIRLING, May 25, 1845. You will see by the copy of the 'Witness' (the main organ of the Free Kirk) which accompanies his, the factics of the leaders of that body. They are become exceedingly sore and bitter at the outers raised among their people against their doings. They cannot defend their conduct, nor do they aim to low they are seeking to divert attention from themselves, and to justify their joining hands with manscalers and being partakers with adulterers, by an attack upon your views of the Sabbath, the Church and Ministry; and they hope to turn off the force of my charges against them, which are now pretty widely circulated through Scotland by means of pamphlets, handbills, newspapers, and public leeres, by accusing me of holding heretical views of the Sabbath and of worship. They are scattering prondcast, and making a great glorification over the mor bus, as they call them, which they find in the och chapter of 'Six Months, &c. that I sent to you by James Brown in April. I have not yet entered into any defence of my views on the Sabbath and Worship, the Ministry, and Church, and don't know that I shall. I tell them, because they think I am in error on these subjects, that does not make it right for them to become hucksters in slaves and the souls men. Their argument is- H. C. Wright believes that every day should be alike consecrated to Godthat Christianity is not a religion of times and places-for this is the amount of their charge-therebre we will become slave-drivers and slave-breeders We cannot unite with Henry C. Wright, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and the abolitionists, for they, as a body, are wholly undeserving respect and confidence, and desinte of judgment, sense, or sanity; because they hold slaveholding to be a sin that should exclude from christian fellowship-(Chalmers, Cadlish, Cunningham)-therefore we will join the slaveholders, and enter into an agreement with hell, and make a covenant with death'! They cannot come near us but they hug man-stealers, 'licensed robbers,' to their affectionate embrace. They choke at a gnat, but gulph down a camel, hump and all, at one mouthful. In the same manner they treat the Residuaries, or those who remain in the Establishment. They will not meet with them in the pulpit, at the communion, in a celebration of any kind, at a funeral, or marriage, on a school or educational committee, or pauper or benevolent committees. In a word, the Free have no dealings with the Residuaries, whom they brand as Erastians-a word of fearful import in Scotland. At the same time, these Frees take into their church most notorious swearers and drunkards. and there is scarce a minister among them, from Dr. Chalmers down to the merest driviller that wags his paw in bond and gown among them, that does not tip the whiskey toddy; and now they are seeking, Chalmers and all, to establish the point, that it is an anne.

tolic, Christian practice, to turn immortal man, made

in the image of God, into a brute-into sordid mer-

chandise-to get domestic servants! From every

they entered into a compact with slaveholders, to this

Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Candlish, &c .-

will step in between you and the abolitionists, to

shield you from their rebukes, and from the obloquy

and slave-drivers; and most sedulously are they la-

boring to keep their part of the compact of villany. You can form no idea of the state of mind in the people of Scotland respecting the Sabbath, and also specting Christianity. Scarce a meeting-house and could be obtained for any one to speak on tectotalism, anti-slavery, non-resistance, free-trade, or universal suffrage, on the Sabbath, during canonical hours-i. e. in the forenoon or afternoon. Some of them can be had in the evening; but the day is e most powerful obstacles to the progress of Teetotalism, and to the other Christian reforms. Sunday is the only day on which the people can assemble-and on that day, nothing of a practical nature and feel this difficulty, and are beginning to see that the Sabbath was made for man, and that there is no place or time in the universe too holy to discuss any question of humanity. MAN, here, is postponed to a Sabbath—the sucredness of man is secondary to the sacredness of a day; and the high and holy sacredness of man and woman on earth are made entirely servient to the interests of a holy day ! The facts, the horrid facts necessarily associated with drunkenness, slavery and war, cannot be presented to the people on the Sabbath, to stir them up to remove se giant licensed and popular sins, because of the dness of the day. What must be the fatal, horthout in the miseries and degradations of chattelism, ting a day, or desecrating a place! This is sacrificing man to institutions with a vengeance. This kingdom is thus made an appendage to the Sabbath, to a Church, to a Priesthood, or to institutions of any kind. Go to the ministers of Scotland, and ask the the of their churches to lay before the people Intemerance, War, Slavery and Monopoly, and they object not to you, nor to your subjects, on other days of the

to the foot of the hill, is the bridge on which the last viency to other men's judgment, or following Bishop of Scotland was hung. It is the custom in this kingdom to billet soldiers gratis on the people, when on a march from station to station. A few nights since, a regiment entered this town at midnight, on their way from Glasgow to Edinburgh; and

before night, many will be staggering about drunk.

H. C. WRIGHT.

COMING TO THE RESCUE. May 29, 1845.

Sin-l am personally a stranger to you; a young man and a clergyman. This profession I have chosen, because, with my education, habits, opinions and tastes, I can do more and better of the best work, i. e. the elevation of men and society, here, than in any other situation-at least I think so. You will not

the same end in view. Your own exertions I have been accustomed to regard with the sincerest respect. I have loved to say to those who misrepresented or calumniated you, what I have been told was the source of the strong and almost exclusive interest you have taken in this movement—that the work was the legacy left you by a dying mother. I have remembered and snoken of the sacrifices, dight.

But this was not all. What did lead to find this united with a distinct conscients of individual responsibility, and anxiety to do one's own duty in relation to it,—
I wont there—to the conference of clergy convened first or Monday afternoon. I was not surprised at this. I had been accustomed to it before, and expected to find it then. quarter, the cry is coming up to them- SEND BACK THAT MONEY. Having sent over to that herde of thieves and robbers in the South, and asked them for their money to build their churches and pay their ministers, they cannot humble themelves to send it back, and thus acknowledge their

full. Their guilt lies in this-that to get the money, effect.— Give us your money, and we will receive posed to the church and clergy. This is a topic of men he had never seen, and knew only in name; you to our Christian embrace, and shelter you from which I cannot argue with you, because our minds and against things in our American state of society, help to establish your right to herd MEN with beasts regard the profession just as you do the convention snarl of European politics. There was a throng of and creeping things. Give us your money, and weor the press, as the means put in my hand to do my persons responding in glee to these various denunci work. You regard it as it has often been actually ations, and taking up the watchword only of hatred employed—an obstacle or a weapon, (at least so you towards those who, at that very hour, were ponderview it,) hostile to your work. Of course, we shall ing what must be done, and what can be done effect and infamy which they are bringing upon you. Such never agree in our notion of it. And a still graver tively, to withstand the encroachments of what even is the covenant into which these Doctors of Divinity you say, and at any progress made in your professed ill-omened 'action.' have entered with those Presbyterian slave-breeders cause, and see clearly how your work and mine should Other elements were there, I am glad to say. Ther and may work together for mutual help, not for hin- were noble-hearted men, and women, too, whom I drance; you, on the contrary, regard them as essen- know, honor, and love. There were earnest, devoted

that there are two classes of men, doing equally a good service for mankind. The world of Humanity past ideal and past effort, and how inexhaustible the could not do without either. The success of the first hope for man. There was the high-born and highdepends on the preparation made for it by the second. minded representative of the African race, into wh One protests against existing wrong; the other seeks hands (if he is the man I think and trust he is) God counted too holy, and also the place, for the discussion of such questions of Humanity. This is one of
the discuswould reform the world; the other would live the life
as that entrusted to any one man of our generation that true reform is always aiming after-as the world Frederick Douglass-to whom I look more than to would live if there were no need of reformers. One any other, as the Herald of his people's redemption looks to visible outward results, and would bring There were others, whom I have learned to honor, as them about; the other looks to individual character, inflexibly devoted, sternly conscientious, in prose can come before them. Many are rousing up to see and would spiritualize and deepen that. One would cuting a work, which in some respects I hold wrong, do some particular definite form of God's work; the and will resist; which yet I cannot refuse to treat other would furnish MEN, fit for any work. One la- with consideration, for the sake of these men who bors to overthrow imperfect institutions; the other uses them as the condition and means of reaching better. One will proceed especially by moral action; the other especially by religious action.

The man purpose of that convention, I think, was prevented and thrown away. When those who should be acting in the same ranks are disbanded—when those pledged to the same faith of lib. The one is the side of true Reform; the other of true erty are set at variance—when the sacred name of Conservatism. You, if sincere, are of the first; I, Freedom is used as the watchword of those who if equally sincere, of the second.

Now you can stigmatize all this I have been saying sands more is the altar of faith and the pledge of im as smooth sophistry. Perhaps you will; it is very mortal hope-when generous-hearted young men are easy. I shall not care to contend with you; for my driven back, and dare not take allegiance to a cause object is not to convince you, but to explain myself. thus profaned—then, Sir, I must think, and I must tible delusion of that people, who can postpone such vital questions of humanity to their reverence for a cuse me of being time-serving and insincere. I can, wrong is, each will judge for himself. I think it is who can see their fellow-creatures groping if I choose, both deny and retort the charge; but I the intolerance of men, who will not suffer others to shall not care to do either; I make no imputation on think for themselves, or act in their own way. and slaughtered on the battle-field, and prostrate in another man's character or sincerity. For myself, 1 Now let me ask, you, Sir, how is all this going to the gutter of drunkenness, and will not consider their have pondered seriously in which station I could act result? I speak in the name, and speak the sentiinetics, and seek to relieve them, for fear of polluing a day, or descerating a place! This is sacrificing education, as Wendell Phillips has nobly done, to the cause, and stand as he does in the ranks of the re- to your work. But there is a work dearer to our can herer be regenerated and saved, so long as man formers; or to take this other position, where Chan-heart, more sacred to our thought, pressing more in the ning, Follen and Ware have stood before me, and la- closely upon our conscience, and identified far mor bor here in their work. I have chosen this; whether thoroughly with our daily duty, than even that—than

have long respected as the uncompromising advocate of human liberty, should have become so habituated at that hour knocked up the people of the town to give them quarters. Many a mother, wife and child were turned out of their beds at midnight, to give food and beds to these DEFENDERS of England's Paith, Royalty, and Aristocracy. It was said to see the feeble and helpless turned out of their beds to couch upon the floor and in barns, to give lodgings to these armed and trained marauders.

In a you, may you whom he were turned out of their soles as the uncompromising advocate of human liberty, should have become so habituated to claim all the wisdom, honesty and conscience for one side of the extremely complicated practical question, as to be incapable of doing justice to a man's motive, character or principle on the other side. If ever your public addresses or frequent protests have seemed to indicate this, I will presume that it was because you had encountered only hostility from those armed and trained marauders. you opposed, and had not been brought into relations the Church. Tuesday, May 30. of personal sympathy and intercourse with them. You will see by the enclosed slip from the Belfast Perhaps you'do not desire this. If so, the greater pity, News Letter of May 23, the state of feeling in the Free Church and its defenders. I have written an If not, permit me to say, in return, that I do not see answer. If published, I will send a copy. I am still any thing to prevent entire mutual confidence, rein Stirling. This is market-day—an annual Fair. All the country for miles around is in town. High- and those following mine; i. e. until you show yourlanders from Loch Katrine and the Grampions are here and from Trazachs and the Ochils. One can Then, as in duty bound, I shall fall back on my scarce elbow one's way through the streets; and such own entrenchments, and resist to the uttermost. An a mouthing of Highland and Lowland—of Gedic and you may find the dubious satisfaction of having contends. How werkers (though in another field) into determined and pledged antagonists, bound, by all they owe to their conscience, their honor, their ountry and their faith, to withstand the godless an-

Comparisons are odious; yet there is one compar ison, Sir, which I wish to make now. During this week, I have attended, with strong interest, the various conventions held in Boston on the subject of slavery. And what have 1 heard? Where have I found the strong, free, unmingled expression of hostility to an institution, which I would we all stood other situation—at least I think so. You will not have the discourtesy or lack of candor to gainsay this, my first distinct and deliberate assertion.

Together to resist, because it is preying in common upon the vitals of us all? Where have I found the my first distinct and deliberate assertion.

Since I was old enough to observe it, I have been real anti-slavery sentiment? It has been in a clerical strongly interested in the anti-slavery movement. In conference—in private meetings, (at least what were strongly interested in the anti-slavery movement. In college, seven years ago, I was one of four under-graduates, who helped sustain the first Society for the discussion of the subject formed there. Ever since, I have been accustomed to think, speak, and inquire freely. I have been accustomed to think, speak, and speak and shades of feeling, very variance—in private meetings, (at least what were meant to be private meetings,) and in confidential interoburse of opinion, most freely expressed. There were degrees and shades of feeling, very variance—in private meetings, (at least what were meant to be private meetings, and in confidential interoburse of opinion, most freely expressed. therefore have sought to conceal nothing. I have taken part in public meetings, where I have felt there was a word that I could say, and always with exactly the same end in view. Your own exertions I have been accustomed to research with the since of deeply meditated thoughts—if I sought the sincere repugnance of a free, earnest soul towards what is teeming with corruption and vice—above all, if I desired to find this united with a distinct consciputions.

have remembered and spoken of the sacrifices (light no doubt to yourself) made in behalf of this cause; and the gentleness as well as determination, by which you have in conversation and the sacrifices of human the sacrifices of human the sacrifices of the sacrification. which you have in conversation won the regard of man liberty? Why, Sir, there was, first, the whole your opponents. This I have done in Massachusetts, purpose of the Convention turned aside from slaver and done in Virginia; and I do not say it to boast or to flatter; but simply to show you the way in which ing the Church, which is already beginning to be disagreement is, that while I rejoice at any true word now grows and spreads under their ill-advised and

tially and irreconcilably opposite.

Let me say further, to avoid misapprehension, sacrifice I have often felt first humiliated and there ones, before whose untiring labor and cheerful selfwould cast down and desecrate what to me and thou-

rightly, I can only answer for myself. If I am wrong, I regret it, and shall doubtless find it out. If I am ever fully satisfied that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I have. words by our subjects, on other days of the word day. As though it were more to you much subjects are not fit for the proper to pull men out of the ditch on the Sabbitis a Religion; but it is a Religion that has nought to do with Humanity—it is an abstraction. A whole Synod of the mining—it is an abstraction. A whole Synod of the mining—it is an abstraction. A whole Synod of the words and early ten days a repeated in Edin make of any of my opinions on the subject. If I should have been apart in disensing the question—Whether the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I am wrong, I will renounce the profession that I have.

Now there are some things, in regard to which my because the profession that I have a served by a wide circle of sequential the profession that I have a served by a wide circle of sequential the profession that I have a served by will seem to you. But the was greatly belowed by a wide circle of sequential the profession that I have a served by will seem to you. But the very sentiment and pledge of served by a wide circle of sequential the profession that I have a served by a will seem to you. But the very sentiment and pledge of served by a will entered the profession that I have a served by a will every sentiment

could do nothing to rescue man from the gutter, the nuction, the lastile, or the gallows. Some of them is not thought of regarding truth and housely in bonds are not thought of regarding truth and housely in bonds are not thought of regarding truth and housely in bonds are not thought of regarding truth and housely in bonds are not thought of regarding truth and housely in bonds and motions, as any part of their religion. Southand is fall of preclains and premise of the truits of the the truits of the the truits of the seate of the the seat of the thirty of the seat of the the seat of the thirty of the seat of the seat of the thirty of the seat of the thirty of the seat of the seat of the thirty of the seat of the se effort, church action, has every year a deeper hold and a more busy operation; that every division of our religious bodies is like the clearing of an olive tree, where every part takes root, and has its independent life; that new combinations are formed, new pendent life; that new combinations are formed, new

All this you probably know, as it is so familiar to us all. And perhaps you can call to mind, too, these few words of John Milton: *They fret, are in agony, to meet at Paris in August next. Royalty in the concentre: The adversary again applaads, and waits the hoar; when they have branched themseves out, saith he, small enough into branches and partitions, then will be our time. Fool! he sees not the firm root out of which we all grow, though into branches; nor will he beware until he see our small divided.

for the sake of boastful or ill-timed triumph against for the sake of boastful or ill-timed triumph against those I look on as mistaken men, or to taunt you with the dissensions that have broken up your organizations. When the dissensions that have broken up your organizations that have broken up your organizations. The same had been pledged to the triumph against those I look on as mistaken men, or to taunt you with the dissensions that have broken up your organizations. archy and traitorous apostacy, which, as they conceive, you are bringing upon them, and upon the best tion, and partially thwarted your cause. But I would to her in the marriage contract, on condition that she would remind you that there is such a thing as earnest and you then the property as a such as a such a thing as earnest and you that there is such a thing as earnest and you that there is such a thing as earnest and you then the property as a such sworn adherence to a body, which you have been accustomed to misunderstand and assault; and that, as
these words were spoken once in the name of a church
divided and calumniated like our own, so they still

Eighteen females were crushed or trampled to
death, and fifty seriously injured, owing to a false
alarm of fire in a cigar manufactory at Huerta, near
divided and calumniated like our own, so they still divided and calumniated like our own, so they still express the quiet and resolved confidence with which

we have pledged ourselves to the Church's work. We can afford to receive your denunciation. Ever your misrepresentation, I suppose, does us goodgood personally, at least, by increasing our vigilance, and strengthening our adherence to that institution, whose offices we hold, and by whose name we are called. But for the sake of that which all good men most devoutly wish our attitude were that of friends, and not that of foes.

A. BBY KELLEY.

It will be seen by reference to preceding columns, that this gifted, devoted, and energetic apostle of freedom is creating a great stir at the West. Every true-hearted abolitionist will read, with a turni or pleasure, the homage, the unwilling homage, which her devotion, sincerity and truthfulness, eloquence, tact and grace have extorted even from the enemy himself. Pro-slavery acknowledges itself beaten in argument and discomfited in debate, in her as an antagonist, and slinks away in mortified defeat. Even mobocracy itself is awed into respect by her discreet moboracy itself is awed into respect by her discreet upon which requires an oath or affirmation to sup and chaste demeanor, and she is defended from the ing the Church, which is already beginning to the to flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to to flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter; but simply to show you the way in which is already beginning to the flatter, and do still.

I think, too, I can enter into your feeling sufficient to slavery. There were hours passed in listening to the tedious vituperations of a foreigner, against a set of which the has so wonderfully endowed her! In view of her zeal and devotedness, how many of us need be ashamed to call ourselves when the flatter in the exercise of the talent with which he has so wonderfully endowed her! In view of her zeal and devotedness, how many of us need be ashamed to call ourselves when the flatter in the exercise of the talent with which he has so wonderfully endowed her! In view of her zeal and devotedness, how many of us need be ashamed to call ourselves when the flatter in the exercise of the talent with which he has so wonderfully endowed her! In view of her zeal and devotedness, how many of us need be ashamed to call ourselves when the call ourselves are the flatter in the exercise of the talent with which he has so wonderfully endowed her! In view of her zeal and devotedness, how many of us need be ashamed to call ourselves.

We, the understand her the exercise of the talent with which he has so wonderfully endowed her? In view of her zeal and devotedness, how many of us need be ashamed t attacks of the vilest of the vile by the very oppo-nents of our cause. God sustain her in the exercise of the talent with which he has so wonderfully enyou to our Christian embrace, and shelter you from which I cannot argue with you, because our minds the secon and contempt of the world. Give us your money, and we will say nothing against slavery, and belt to establish your right to herd MEN with beasts

We, the understand the character and bear by the truly honorable (though to the world dishonorable through the dishonorable through the dishonorable through the cannot argue with you, because our minds are both made up; yours in one way, and mine in another. The difference of our position is this: I regard the profession just as you do the convention

We, the understand the character and bear by the truly honorable (though to the world dishonorable through the dishonorable through the dishonorable through the cannot argue with you, because our minds are both made up; yours in one way, and mine in another. The difference of our position is this: I regard the profession just as you do the convention short of a pressing sense of moral obligation and love petuate slavery. of the right can stimulate to vigorous and continued action. Let each then exclaim, with the high-souled Phillips-'I was not born to abolish slavery, but to DO MY DUTY.'-Y.

Those of our subscribers residing near Boston, who have heretofore received their papers by private conveyances, are requested to send notice to the General Wednesday (Commencement Day) of September, veyances, are requested to send notice to the General

of the scandalous article in the Boston Recorder, respecting the New-England A. S. Convention, which we have placed in to-day's 'Refuge of Oppression.'

Extract from a letter, dated

CALCUTTA, April 4th.
The Cholera is raging here. From five to six hundred die daily; though not many among the shipping.

Edward L. Carey, of the firm of Carey & Hart, Booksellers and Publishers, Philadelphia, died in that city on the morning of the 16th inst. He was greatly beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances Mr. Carey was the son of the venerable Matthew Carey.

which we all grow, though into branches; nor will he beware until he see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill-united and unwieldy brigade.

I do not say what I have said, or quote these words, for the sette, of heartful or ill-timed triumph against the continent, with a view to the introduction of this wonderful invention in foreign countries.

The celebrated marine artist, Higgins, died in Lor don, a few days ago, much respected

> THE PLEDGES. DISUNION PLEDGE.

Whereas, in the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the following have at heart, for the sake of what we all reverence as the cause of liberty and right, for the sake of the fidelity of the Church and the purity of Reform, I slave trade should be safely prosecuted under the national flag, as a lawful branch of American commerce, for a period of not less than twenty years that fugitive slaves should find no protection from

PROVIDENCE. ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. To the Abolitionists of Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, June 1, 1845.

Agent if they desire them sent in future by mail.

On behalf of this Fair, we would address not only the friends of Freedom in Rhode Island, but the encountry of the seandalous article in the Boston Recorder, respecting the New England A. S. Convention, which foes of universal freedom and of all freemen. The spirit of slavery recognizes no geographical limits, neither should the saving spirit of freedom. The friends of slavery make common cause. They pour out their sympathy to each other in overwhelming currents. Why should localities throw the cramping cords of restraint around the energies, and the blasting influences of non co-operation about the follow-

Extract from a letter, dated

CALCUTYA, April 4th.

The Cholera is raging here. From five to six hundred die daily; though not many among the shipping.

Patal Accident at Lowell, Mass.—Mr. Wellon, stage agent, ran out of the office to arrest the horses attached to a stage at the door, which were frightened by a thunder shower. He was thrown down by the horses, ran over by the coach, and killed almost instanancously.

Accident at Bath.—Just as the steamboat was about to leave the wharf at Bath, on Wednesday morning for Boston, a Cabman drove up to the wharf with two ladies, and backed his cab off the wharf with two ladies, and the day to the complete his cable, and the cable, and the cabl

I DOTTING TO THE THE THE

TEGICATES BY	PREDERIOR	DOUGLASS.	
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He intends going as far West as Buffalo—and re-turning, will bold a series of meetings in such towns as he may find it convenient Will the Standard please copy?

MASS MEETING.

MASS MEETING.

The working-men of Massachusetts are notified that a Mass Meeting will be held in a Grove near the Watering Station of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, the 4th of July next. We have but to announce the fact to the Working-men, to ensure a large and enthusiastic gathering, on the occasion. They will not allow themselves, with such a cause as theirs, and such professions on their lips, to be out-done on the score of zeal, self-devotion, energy and enterprise, by the political parties. We see the demonstrations they have made, on former occasions, of self-sacrifice to their cause. If we are not as multitudinous as they, is that a reason why we should not do what we can? Come all who may, and make the approaching anniversary one that shall be unexampled in point of spirit and power since the days of our Fathers. The rights of labor demand that not one be missing when the roll is called.

Able speakers will be present, and address the

the roll is called.

Able speakers will be present, and address the meeting from New-York, Boston, Fitchburg, Lynn, and many other places. Tickets of admission to a repast on the occasion, fifty cents, admitting a gentleman and ladv.

eman and lady. Editors who are interested in the elevation of the producing classes and industrial reform, and the ex-tinction of slavery and servitude in all their forms, are invited to give the above an insertion in their papers, and also to be present at the meeting.

WINDHAM COUNTY MEETING. On the Fourth of July, the friends of the slave will hold an anti-slavery meeting in a grove, known as the Milton camp-ground, on Allen's Hill, about two miles South-East of Brooklyn village, and near the house of Mr. John Allen. Interesting speakers will be in attendance, in addition to which, the meeting will be free to all, whether friends or foes, who may wish to present their views on the great slavery may wish to present their views on the great slavery question now shaking the land.

The ground is not far from two suites South-West

from Danielsonville Depot, whence conveyance car be obtained at all times of the day.

LUCIAN BURLEIGH, Rec. Sec.

PLACE WANTED.

Wanted, a place in the country for Samera, an emancipated stars, recently from Louisiana. He is about 25 years of age, strong and healthy, and of good disposition and habits. He is somewhat deficient in intelligence, and would, therefore, require a little more than usual aid and oversight on the part of his employer. Wages are not his object. A decent home and good treatment are all that is at present desired for him. Address,

JOHN G. PALFREY, State House, Bosto

DIED.—In Brookline, of consumption, on the 17th inst., Mary B. Newhall, daughter of Daniel Newhall, of Lynn, aged 27 years.

> NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses To fevery description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Bos-ton, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All in-dividuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

lace. Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five

The public are cautioned against the many The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own menufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the rupture, what sort of Truss is non hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

[17] J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others ad-

Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring peds. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on Trusses for Frosapsus Am, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

[Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

[Trusses for the years.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he

their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, June 13, 1845.

THE COVENANTER.

T is proposed to publish a Monthly Periodical, 32 pages octavo, with the above title, in the Coty of Philadelphia, the first number to be issued on the first

of August, 1845.

The general object of this Magazine shall be to disseminate the doctrines of the testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Its pages shall be de-

ormed resuyterian Current. Its pages and to devoted chiefly to the following points:

1. The mediatorial authority of Christ over all the nations of the earth, and the immoral character of the Constitution of the United States.

2. The evils and danger of Popery, in its religious

2. The evils and danger of Popery, in its religious and political aspects.
3. The divine right of Presbyterian Church Government, is all its parts.
4. The sin and danger of Slavery, and the duty and safety of immediate emancipation.
5. The duty of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and the immorality of the traffic in this article.
6. The immoral tendency of the study of pagan

in this article.
6. The immoral tendency of the study of pagan literature in the colleges and universities, and the necessity of a reformation in the course of literary studies.

recessity of a reformation in the course of inertry studies.

7. The imperative duty of Christians to support Domestic and Foreign Missions.

The following individuals, among others, have agreed to contribute to its pages, and their names will be a sufficient guarantee to the members of the Charch and others, that the publication will be worthy of their support: Rev. Robert Wallace, Rev. James Milligan, Rev. James R. Willson, D. D., Rev. William Sloman, Rev. James M. Willson, Rev. William L. Roberts, Rev. J. B. Johnson, Rev. James M. Willson, Rev. Andrew Stevenson, Rev. J. James Wallace, Rev. Hugh Stevenson, Rev. J. J. McClurkan, Rev. James Beattie. TERMS.—THE COVENANTER will be published

monthly, at ONE DOLLAN per annum, if paid in advance, or before the publication of the fourth number; one dollar and the entry five cents, if paid after the publication of the fourth number, and before the termination of the year; and one dollar and five cents, if not paid till the expiration of the year. These terms are exceedingly low, and will be invariably adhered to.

Single numbers, twelve and a half cents.

D. SMITH.

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From the Corr

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For the Liberator. THE RECAPTURED SLAVE.

The Savannah Republican gives an account of a slave who secreted himself on board a British barque, bound to Liverpool, but being discovered as the vessel was about proceeding to sea, he was put in irons by the Captain, and lodged in jail, to be restored to his master.—Salem Register.

What! shall the curse of Slavery rest Again on British land? And shall the chain again be thrown O'er British heart and hand? And shall the 'blazing wgis' fall, Which long has shone on high To injured Afric as the 'bow In Slavery's lowering aky?

Was it for this that WILBERFORCE And CLARKSON spoke the word, More fearful in its holy might, Than MICHAEL's flaming sword? Was it for this that MARTYS prayed, And SHARPE and THORRYON toiled. And Prez and Fox with giant might, The stern oppressor foiled

We deemed the British filled the cup Of freedom to the brim; We thought in Britain's isle the fire On Moloch's shrine was dim; We trusted none but 'freemen 'bent To haughty Southern lord, And guarded Slavery's weak domain, With bayonet and sword!

But, no-the cloud rests not alone Upon our native land; It throws its shadow o'er the sea, Across the British strand : Its thunder-tone through British hearts Thrill, fearful as the grave : Put forth the hand to crush and smite Send back the bleeding slave !"

And will the free-born Briton shrink At Southern tyrant's frown. And build again the bloody throne His hands have once pulled down? And will he for the tyrant's gold His noble birthright sell-The birthright which his fathers loved ; For which they fought so well?

No! by old Clapham's hallowed shades, And by the swelling dome That towers o'er WILBERFORCE's grave. And CHATHAM's lofty tomb :-No! by the hopes of future days, By England's old renown, By CLARKSON'S never-dying fame, By MARRYN's heavenly crown :-

The Briton will not bend the knee To Moloch as of old; He will not sell his birthright crown For Southern tyrant's gold. His 'blazing wgis' long shall shine; And 'neath ' that ample shade, Shall Africa, redeemed from wrong, Adore his guardian aid.' VARMOUTH PORT

DESCRIPTION OF SUMMER. BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON. This is the time of shadows and of flowers, When roads gleam white for many a winding mile;

When gentle breezes fan the lasy hours, And balmy rest o'erpays the time of toil; When purple hues and shifting beams beguile The tedious sameness of the heath-grown moor When the old grandsire sees with placid smile The sunburnt children frolic round his door, And trellised roses deck the cottage of the poor.

The time of pleasant evenings! when the moon Riseth companioned by a single star, And rivals e'en the brilliant summer noon In the clear radiance which she pours afar ; No stormy winds her hour of peace to mar, Or stir the fleecy clouds which melt away Beneath the wheels of her illumined car; While many a river trembles in her ray, And silver gleam the sands round many an ocean oay

Oh then the heart lies hushed, afraid to beat, In the deep absence of all other sound : And home is sought with loth and lingering feet, As though that shining tract of fairy ground, Once left and lost, might never more be found And happy seems the life that gipsies lead, Who make their rest where mossy banks abo In nooks where unplucked wild-flowers shed their seed .

A canvass-spreading tent the only roof they need!

THE MORAL WARFARE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. When Freedom, on her natal day, Within her war-rocked cradle lay, An iron race around her stood, Baptized her infant brow in blood, And, through the storm which round her swept Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then where quiet herds repose, The roar of baleful battle rose, And brethren of a common tongue To mortal strife as tigers sprung, And every gift on Freedom's shrine Was man for beast, and blood for wine

Our fathers to their graves have gone Their strife is past-their triumph won But sterner trials wait the race Which rises in their honored place A MORAL WARPARE with the crime And folly of an evil time.

So let it be! In God's own might We gird us for the coming fight, And strong in Him whose cause is ours, In conflict with unholy powers, We grasp the weapons He has given, To Light, and Truth, and Love of Heaven

> From the N. Y. Gazette CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

" Where is thy brother?" Think better of your-fellows, ye who dare Stop the warm current of a human heart : 'Tis not to mark the death-damp of his fear And mortal agony, when ye shall part The soul from its strong tenement-not this Not this doth call them from their secret ways, From haunts of crime, and nature's seats of bliss Toil-worn and travel-stained for many days : No! even we, in chambers pent, like them, Peel the wild anguish of a fellow's pang-The pleading of a pulse, which ye conde That calls us forth as if a bugle rang. The wronger is the wronged, such impulse lies In every human heart when thus a brother dies.

TRUTH. My footsteps lead, O Truth! and mould my will, In word and deed my duty to fulfil: Dishonest arts to thee can ne'er belong No deed of mine shall be a deed of wrong

non-resistance or anti-slavery, there are thousands here who are consecrating themselves to the service of man—whose souls are getting to be fully baptized into the spirit of Human Brotherhood-who are coming out fearlessly and nobly in opposition to the almost universally received dogms, in this kingdom and in Europe generally, that man is made to be an appendage to religious; political, and social institutions. It is most melancholy to see how man is made an appendage to royalty, to aristocracy, to wealth, to titles, 40 priesthood, to subbaths, to ceremonies, to tles, to priesthood, to sabbaths, to ceremonies, to church organizations. MAN FOR INSTITUTIONS, country.

We shower no indiscriminate, unmeaning eulogies on the departed. For the iron energy of will, he inflexibility of purpose, the unshrinking courage of Gen. Jackson, we have all due respect. We have ever esteemed a man who, whatever his faults, loved and private charity. Nothing is more disgusting that his cry about charity. Let the employers, let the government do justice, and the people will not need their charity. I will venture a prophecy. In the lapse of time, London, the present commercial capital of the world, will become a desolation. Owls will hoot, satyrs dance, wild becasts burrow, in her palaces—if England goes on in her present policy. It cannot be otherwise; the industry of the gation is swallowed up by government taxes, and taxes to support the poor. Some of these taxes are insufferable. If a poor man, by industry and saving, has earned one hundred dollars, and he dies, and leaves that money to his widow and children, to feed and clothe one hundred dollars, and he dies, and leaves that money to his widow and children, to feed and clothe them for a time, the government comes in and robs her of one tenth in a direct tax, and before she can call it her own, she must pay twelve dollars at least in stamp duties and direct taxes; while a Marquis of Westminster may die, and leave millions of acres of landed property to his heir, and government lays no tax at all. In this way, every thing is done to keep the people helpless and dependant. the people helpless and dependant.

There is a strong and growing feeling in this king-

dom, that brute force-armies and navies, jails, penitentiaries, and houses of correction-are not the appropriate means to govern rational and immortal man. There is rising up here, a party that has perman. There is rising up here, a party that has per-fect sympathy with the Non-Resistance doctrine, that try!—against his re-election. violence is not the way to govern men; and they assert the Christianity, the humanity and expediency of Love as a means of preventing wrong and enforcing right. A world's history demonstrates the utter inefficiency of brute force in keeping peace in society—in obtaining and securing human rights. But governments brutalize the people, and then 'kill, slay and eastroy' them for acting like brutes. By precept and example, all human governments teach the people to steal, rob and murder, and then imprison, transport, or hang them, for doing these deeds. These views of brute force may be too ultra to be perceived and embraced by the public mind now, but they will assuredly one day become practical axioms for the world. Men will see the huge folly and insanity of creating institutions for the good of men, and then butchering men to save the institutions. They will see the falls of the institutions. They will see the falls of the institutions. Love as a means of preventing wrong and enforcing butchering men to save the institutions. They will Beacon. see the folly of buying spectacles for the eyes, and then putting out the eyes to save the glasses-of making a hat for the head, and then cutting off the head to save the hat. But such is the supreme folly organized and administered, and of the religion of

priests being hangmen. These go-betweens-between man and his God-like Cheever & Co., cling to the gallows as an instrument of government and revenge—of their love and forgiveness to the guilty; a science b

The Maynooth Endowment is the all-absorbing At Caledonia, Canada West, Mrs. Evans and her topic. The bill has passed the House of Commons, two children, the oldest a boy of three years, were finally, by a majority of 130—Cobden and most of struck by a tree which the unfortunate husband had talked of. The Voluntaries are alive to the crisis, doubtful; the babe, though hurt, will be saved to push their anti-endowment principle. From all quarters, they are petitioning the Queen to dissolve dearn the parliament, and appeal to the people on this question.

Hon. Levi Woodbury appears to be generally looked to, through the eastern States, as the successor of Judge Story. We trust that he may find favor with Multitudes of those members who voted for the bill the appointing power, in case there is a vacancy — Treaton (N. J.) Emporium. will be turned out. McCauley's fate is sealed in Edinburgh, and probably Cobden's in Stockport. In the mean time, Daniel O'Connell,—the real King of Ireland,—chuckles over the confusion in the ranks of his enemies. They will make no more attempts to See his speech on Foote's Resolutions, in the U. S. See his speech on Foote's Resolutions, in the U. S. overawe him by swords and guns and prisons. The fate of the Irish State Church is scaled-down she must come; and then English Episcopacy fallsthen for universal suffrage-and then alas, for primo-H. C. WRIGHT.

THE CHURCH AND CLERGY-SLAVERY A public meeting was held in Lowell on Sunday June 1st, at which PARKER PILLSBURY delivered the following speech, which we find in the 'Vox Pop-

Parker Pillsbury said this was a meeting on con

uli,' an independent paper printed in that city.

mon ground, for the free interchange of thought and opinion. This he regarded as the rightful privilege opinion. This he regarded as the rightful privilege of every man and woman. In what meeting-house in Lowell, asked he, can you enjoy this privilege? Did you ever hear one of your ministers say, on opening his meeting, that he was going to preach certain doctrines, and if any one doubted, or did not understand, he was at liberty to object—to give his own views—to demand proof or explanation? No such privilige is allowed you. Myself and brother such privilige is allowed you. Myself and brother Foster assume to ourselves no privilige that we do not yield to the humblest individual. He had been an orthodox minister—he learned to be a Priest at Andover, where they take apprentices to this trade. Seven years ago, he expected to wear himself out in the work of preaching from pulpits dedicated to the worship of God; but his mind had changed. That he had been an orthodox minister, was the most humiliating confession he ever was called upon to make. He hoped that God would forgive him. He had abandoned the pulpit and sectarian preaching, because he was unwilling to take the responsibility of arbiter between him and his God. Everyman must work out his own salvation. Those who bility of arbiter between him and his God. Every man must work out his own salvation. Those who pin their faith on other people's skirts—who look to their minister rather than to God—are in great danger of being led astray. So long as people are enslaved to the church so long will there exist other kinds of slavery. The clergy seem to regard it as of more importance to contend for to regard it as of more importance to contend for clannish supremacy, for the promotion of creeds and dogmas in the church, than to loose the chamms supermacy, for the promotion of creeds and dogmas in the church, than to loose the figure, 36 feet beam, has a 24 inch cylinder, and the chains of slavery, and let the oppressed go free. They were preaching and contending for the importance of Infant Baptism, while Infant Stealing was being practised (unrebuked by the church), in defiance of Heaven's laws and the rights of man. A poor mother appeals to a pious priest to rescue her stoken babe, and she is answered with 'come up here into the House of God, and I'll preach you a sermon on the vast importance of Infant Baptism.

He had lately heard the Rev. Mr. Pinney, ex-governor of Liberia, now a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, in a public religious meeting, undertake to defend the system of slavery, contending that it was rather a blessing to be desired than a curse to be shunned. Such a man, he thought, would like to convert Heaven into one grand slave plantation, with the angel Gabriel as superintendent, and some of the angels of lesser honor to superintend the whipping posts!

The people of Lowell, intelligent as they are, are a community of idelators. They have a great rever-

REFORMATORY.

STATE OF THINGS IN ENGLAND.

STATE OF THINGS IN ENGLAND.

DEAR BROTHER:

As to my engagements for the summer, I did intend to spend it in the south of England; but I shall hardly be able to get out of the controversy in Scotland till fall. As to coming home, I long to get home, but do not think I shall be able to get away in time in the fall, and I do not like to cross the ocean in winter. Probably I shall stay till another summer. As to Scotland and England, as a field of labor in non-resistance or anti-slavery, there are thousands here who are consecrating themselves to the service of man—whose souls are getting to be fully baptized

From the New-York Tribune DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

We shower no indiscriminate, unmeaning culo left to the present and future generations, we re-joice and are thankful that we never, never for one moment, aided or consented to his most unfortunate elevation—that we never ceased to exert in opposition to his policy all the little power we possessed and that we were enabled to cast a ballo

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Horses Poisoned .- We learn that thirty-six horse Horses Poisoned.—We learn that thirty-six norses belonging to Mr. Charles Whitson, of Yorkville, proprietor of the new line of omnibusses to that place, were poisoned early on Tuesday morning last, in consequence of drinking the water in the trough at the corner of 3d Avenue and 85th street, into which organized and administered, and of the religion of Christendom as now taught by the slave-holding, war-making priests.

By the way, there is a good deal of companion and the slave holding here in Scotland at what I say in Six Months' about the neighborhood, have died, and others are in a critical condition.—N. Y. paper.

Our old friend Mr. Leavitt seems to have given the Liberty party and Mr. Birney over for a time, and gallows as an instrument of government and revenge—of their love and forgiveness to the guilty; but they themselves shrink from doing the hanging. I do wish the people would insist on the priests doing the hanging, if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging, if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging if they plead for this diabolical of the shanging in the shanging in

Geo. Wells, who recently shot Louis A. Hall, Telthe son of Rev. Mr. Wells, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Detroit, and now Chaplain a the military post of Prairie du Chien, W. T. At the last advices, June 6, Mr. Hall was lingering in dreadful agony—having been twice shot, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Wells is arrested, and in safe confinement

Our visitor, the Sicilian brig, did Boston the h on Tuesday, to punish one of its men so that his cries were heard all over the harbor. It is supposed to have been on account of a mistake in etiquette, by which the American flag was hoisted union down.—

Flogging in the Nary.—We rejoice to know that the present active head of the Navy Department has determined to discountenance, as far as he can under existing laws, the infliction of corporeal punishment for petty offences in the navy.—U. 3. Journal.

Shameful !- The New-York Morning News, a p tended democratic paper, boasts that "negro sufrage will be abolished altogether" by the Convention to be called for the purpose of amending the State Constitution! and this is put forth as Democratic policy!

The \$300,000 capital stock of the Northampton and Greenfield (Mass.) Railroad is all taken, including \$30,000 guarantied by individuals to make up the ged.

The work is to be commenced immediately. This will complete a line of Railroad from New-Haven to Greenfield, nearly 100 miles.

At a meeting of the Board of Education at the State House, last week, Hon. Horace Mann was unanimously re-elected Secretary of the Board for

The population of Augusta, Ga., numbers 7,511. of which 3452 are free white, 440 free colored, and

The Traveler.—A new steamer with this name has just been 'brought out,' and is for the present running to New-Haven on the day line. We visited her last evening, and were quite smitten with her charms. She is 240 feet long [here we wish to drop the figure.] 26 feet beam, has a 24 inch cylinder, and 11 feet stroke. It is supposed she is one of the fastest, if not the fastest steamer plying on the Sound. She was built by Bishop & Simonson of this city, and is owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt. ' The Traveler.'-A new steamer with this nan

There were forty-one foreign ressels entered at this port yesterday! the largest number ever known to enter here in one day. Two or three of them were Liverpool ships, with assorted eargues, and the amount of revenue received upon the importation must be very considerable.—Beston Times, Monday.

Colored citizens are not allowed to vote in Connec-ticut. A petition to the legislature to abolish the restriction was reported upon adversely in the House, last week, and the report was unanimously accepted. It strikes us that the legislature of Connecticut have mistaken the dictates of enlightened public sentiment and of sound policy in this matter.

The death of Schlegel, the eminent German authorand critic, at the age of 79, is announced.

Much in a few Words .- The New-York Tribus thus signifies its opposition to the property qualifica-tion of the right of suffrage: 'If a man knows enough to be hung for his misdeeds, he knows enough to have a voice in choosing the sheriff who string him up.

Dissolution of the Am. Baptist Anti-Slavery Con-rention.—This body, organized several years ago, with its provisional committee to attend to missionary business, has been dissolved since the decision of the acting Board at Boston, not to appoint a slaveholder as a missionary. The alleged necessity of its crea-tion is regarded as having ceased.

there were no canals in the United States, excent the there were no canals in the United States, except the Middlesex canal, 27 miles in length, which was finished in 1808, and the Santee canal, 22 miles in length, in South Carolina. There are now nearly 4000 miles of canals, which have cost at least 100 der his left shoulder blade. Bush is under arrest.

The first railroad in this country was the short road of three or four miles in length, at Quincy in this State, built to transport granite to the head of shop navigation. Now there are no less than 4000 miles of railroads, which have cost no less than 100,000,000 and lates of Adlars.

News Travelling in less than no Time .- The strange Nens Travelling in less than no Time.—The strange fact is nevertheless demonstrated to be true, that news conveyed by Morse's Telegraph actually travels in less than no time. For instance, a member of Congress from Missouri commences a speech in the Capitol at 12 o'clock, and it is immediately communicated by telegraph, and is announced in St. Louis at about 11 o'clock, just one hour before the speaker commenced. A correspondent of the U.S. Journal says, take any map and run your eyes due West on the degrees, and you will get abundance of amusing illustrations of this creat-anticipating affair. [Mirror.

A railroad has been completed between Matanzas and Savanillo; (Cuba,) a distance of 21 miles. A horse is now being exhibited in Albany, which is represented as a leviathan. He is nearly 20 hands shigh, weighs 2000 pounds, and can run a mile in four

Day of Fasting and Prayer.—The Presbyterian eneral Assembly has recommended the observance of the Thursday before the fourth Sabbath of June, the Thursday before the present in view of the present

Scrice of Casualties.—Mr. Samuel H. Rand, of Rye, is now 70 years of age, and somewhat corptilent. Two years since, he fell and broke one of his thighs, from which, after much pain and distress, he recovered. In February last, he fell again on the ice and broke the other thigh. He had so far passed again through this severe visitation, as to permit him to venture shroad on crutches, when last week he fell again and broke an arm 1 Job's afflictions were of a different kind, but certainly could not have been more painful to the body.—Portswouth (N. H.) Jour.

Good.—A colored man, cook of a New York ship a few days since, in that city, recovered fire handred dellars damages of Peter E. Rowland, captain of the ship, for flogging him at sea.

IT A Baptist Association in Virginia has decided that jumersion by a Pedo-Baptist minister is not valid, and those immersed by such ought not to be received into their churches. Important:

The jury in the case of Jason L. Pendleton, on trial in the U. B. District Court at Baltimore, charged with being engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa, brought in a verdict of Guilty, accompanied a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Slave Trade in New York.—The African ourang outang, which we mentioned a few days since, was sold at auction on Thurdary, by Dumont & Hodsek, to a Western Menagerie, for \$200. She is about two years old, and two feet high. When grown, will be alout five feet. She made a deal of fun for the sailors on the voyage, and kissed the expatran every morning. So they say.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Population of Springfield.—A census has just been taken of Springfield, A census has just been taken of Springfield.—A census has just been taken of Springfield, A trade the captain every morning. So they say.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Population of that town is 14,703. In 1840 it was 10,965 lncaeaee in five years, 3,718:

George Guess.—This celebrated Cherokee Indian's fate is at last known. He has been dead for upwards of a year. The amount appropriated by the Government to be used in hunting him up has resulted in bringing to light his death—he has gone to his last account. This intelligence was brought in by some Cherokees just from the Spanish country. It will be remembered that he was the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

Marshall Burnham, of Williamstown, Vt., has just been arrested, and is now in jail at Chelsea, under suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Parker, who was murdered a short time since at Manchester, N. H. There are strong circumstantial evidences against Mr. B. We have not yet ascetained the particulars.—G. M. Freeman.

Fatal Accident.—William Foundation of the Cherokee Indian's Assertion of the Mississippi Free Trader of Tuesday last, that on the 25th ult. the odies of three persons, two women and one man, were found in a flat boat, about ten miles above. Nathering been murdered with an axe. It appears that the beat was occupied by the man as a trading boat, that he had nearly disposed of his stock of goods or cargo. The murderer is supposed to have been a menloyed by the owner of the boat at Vicksburg, but having some difficulty he was discharged, and afterwards came on board, committed the horrid act, and fired the boat.

Horrid Murder and Fatal Rencontre.—A foul and inhuman murder of V. D. McElroy of this country. It will be the odies of three persons, two women and one man, were found in a flat boat, about ten miles above. Nathering in such a condition as to leave no doubt of their having been murderer is supposed to have been a menloyed by the owner of the boat at Vicksburg, but having some difficulty he was discharged, and afterwards came on board, committed the horrid act, and fired the boat.

was murdered a short time since at Manchester, N. H. There are strong circumstantial evidences against Mr. B. We have not yet ascetained the particulars.—G. M. Freeman.

Fatal Accident.—William Francis, a colored man, aged sixty years, for five years past a waiter on board the steamboat Telegraph, Captain Odell, was accidentally drowned on Saturday night last, by falling overboard from the dock at Peckskill. He has left a wife and seven children, who reside at Tarrytown, Westchester county.

Colored citizens are not allowed to vote in Connecticut. A petition to the legislature to abolish the restriction was reported upon adversely in the House, last week, and the report was unanimously accepted. It strikes us that the legislature of Connecticut have mistaken the dictates of enlightened public sentiment. Banner, May 24.

Dreadful Accident.—Loss of Life.—On the 5th inst., as we learn from the Luzerne Democrat, a sad and fatal accident occurred at the coal mines of George M. Hollenback, Esq., near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by which three miners, named Joseph Walker, John Casery, and John O'Neil, were instantly killed, and another, Robert Johnson, seriously injured.

Kentucky has a gross population of 800,000, of which only 31,485 are slaveholders—one in twenty-five a slaveholder.

Mysterious Affair.—On Sunday week, the body of an unknown white temale was found lying in the public highway, Mobile Bay. She was entirely naked, appeared to have been dead several days, and from the small size and delicate appearance of the hands, was probably some female who had never been accustomed to hard labor. The Coroner's jury decided that she came to her death by violence inflicted on her person by some person or persons unknown; and their verdict was formed from the fact of her hands being fastened together by a cord around her wrists.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. San uel Kennedy, convicted of murder in New-Orleans, has been denied, and he remanded to prison. The case is to taken up to the Supreme Court.

The Circuit Court of Warren county, Miss. convic the Chount court of warren county, Miss. convic-ted Thomas Dowling, an overseer, of manslaughter in the first degree, for killing a slave belonging to his employer, R. Ballard.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian

'Newtos, (Baker Co.) June 2.

On Friday, 30th ult. a negro girl by the name of Sophy, the property of James Hayes, of Thomas co., was executed for the murder of his only son, Thomas Hayes, at Thomasville. She had been the child's nurse, and killed it by beating it on the head with a lightwood knot, in April last. She confessed her made for the last fortnight by a number of persons, they have not been able to find the key-hole.

The per centage of increase on the total population of Virginia and New-England, in fifty years, is as follows: Virginia, 65 6-10; New-England, 121 3-10.

Previous to the war of 1812, with Great Britain, there were no canals in the United States, excess the

From the N. O. Tropic, June 10. The Attorney-General has given it as his opinion, that there is no law by which the owner of the slave Augusta, or the jailor under whose charge the brutal punishment was inflicted upon him, can be reach-

This is the case of the little mulatto boy who was sent to the police jail of the Frst Municipality, there chastised, day after day, until his back was mass of raw, trembling, and part-putrid flesh.

The Mobile Herald says: We saw an affecti scene in the street yesterday in the parting of a fami ly of negroes, the father of which is a slave, and the ly of negroes, the father of which is a slave, and the remaining members of which were lately manunited by their owner—the latter having to be sent out of the State in compliance with the law, and they have chosen New-York as their home, where it is to be hoped they will meet with better fortune than is generally the lot of the black population of the North. One of the children seemed to be almost frantic at Signs from the South.—A Cincinnati friend writes the idea of being separated from its father, and the to us that a man has lately arrived in Cincinnati, mother was but little better. Freedom is a dear gift bringing four slaves from Mississippi, whom he in to that family, and one which they will find, when too tends to set free, educate, and settle on a farm. He

tends to set free, educate, and settle on a farm. He states that there is a strong and growing sentiment against slavery, in the portion of Mississippi where he resided, and he has no doubt that many of his neighbors will follow his example, by emancipating and educating their slaves. Our friend also mentions the recent arrival of thirty emancipated slaves from South Carolina.

Attempted Riot.—We learn from the Cincinnati Atlas, that an attempt was made on the night of the 11th instant, in that city, to broak up the sitting of the Abolition Convention. The police officers being present, promptly arrested two of the ringleaders, and took them off to the watch-house. While coming down with their prisoners, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue them by a mob of persons. In the meles which followed, several persons were considerably injured, by being hit with brick-bats, but no one was seriously hurt.

Lie, is not worth the price paid for it.

A fugitive from the blessings and floggings of the partiarchal institution, as they are dispensed in the city of Charleston, S. C., passed through town last week. His master, he stated to us, was a Methodist clergyman, who preached on Sundays and raced horses on week-days. He had always been kindly treated himself, but last winter his master sold his wife and the mother of his two children to go to New-Orleans, and when in the phrenzy of agony at being thus torn away, and separated forever, the poor slave atempted to rescue her from the hands of the purchaser, a blood-hound was set upon him and tore his flesh—for which he could not forgive his master. He had a set to rescue them by a mob of persons. In the meles which followed, several persons were considerably injured, by being hit with brick-bats, but no one was seriously hurt.

Another Great Haul of Fish.—At New Haven, yesterday morning, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 white fish, as nearly as could be estimated, were hauled ashore by Mr. Davidson & Russell's weine, on the West side of the harbor. These fish weigh about three quarters of a pound each, and are used for manure by the farmers of the adjacent lowns, who pay from 50 to 75 cents a thousand, The haul of yesterday morning was worth from \$500 to \$750. The weight of the fish was from 375 to 500 tons: sufficient to freight a large ship. Of course, they could not be drawn out as masses, but being hauled in at high tide, and the net made fast to a windlass, the receding tide left them high and dry. Seen at a distance, thus exposed on the shore, they looked like a snow bank, or an extensive deposit of salt.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

Abby Kelley stopped a day at Jefferson, Ashtab county, on her way to the convention at New-Liab The Whigs persuaded her to make a speech, psuming that she would abuse the Liberty party. It they sught a Tarter.—Cleviand American

INCOMPARABLE SOAP:

No. 26, Brattle st., Boston, BY SOLOMON GUESS.

BY SOLOMON GUESS.

This incomparable Soap is recommended for CLEANSING CLOTHES, removing spots of grease, tar, paint, pitch, &c. It is also good for removing pimples, &c., from the face by one or trapplications.

The subscriber having been in the Clothes Citating business for eight or ten years, confidently offer the above article to the public, having by repetate experiment found it of never-failing efficacy. It is not one of those things which require constant peting, and an exhibition of endless certificates, (easily obtained,) to make it sell. No article has ever yet been manufactured that could compete with this is what it professes to do, and it only requires to he used to convince the most incredulous of its worder, ful effects.

used to convince the most incredulous of its worder, ful effects.

Agents.—A. G. Tucker, Manchester, N. H.; Jein Levi, corner Merrimack and Bridge-st., Lowell. Price 25 cents. Liberal deductions made to those buying to sell sgain.

1y June 6

THE FUGITIVE'S SONG Ill be Free! I'll be Free!

DEDICATED to Frederick Douglass and othe DEDICATED to Frederick Douglass and other off the Track, and the various other Songs of the Hutchinsons. For sale by BEIA MARSH, June 6 No. 25 Cornhill.

PUBLIC WORSHIP. JUST published, in a pamphlet form of 18 pages J 18 mo., Public Worship, by Charles K. Whipple. Price \$1 25 per hundred, 20 cts. per doz. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill. Dublin, on the Sabbath Question.

April 4.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. Child's Letters from New-York, 2d series. Flowers for Children, Nos. 1 and 2, just published. For sale by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill.

THE NUBIAN SLAVE.

THE NUBIAN SLAVE: A series of seven besigns drawn on stone, with intermediate pages
being occupied by a Poem, which by uniting the
scenes preserves the unity of history. Designed by
Charles C. Green. Bound together in book form.
For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornbill.
May 30 May 30

> Social Reform Bookstore. BELA MARSH. No. 25 Cornhill, Boston

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Teacher A of Health, edited by Joel Shew, M. D. Free one dollar a volume—24 numbers—in advance: Dr. Shew's large work on Hydropathy, or the Water Shew's large work on Hydropathy, or the Wake Cure; a new edition, very much enlarged and n-vised: Conversations on some of the Old Peeta, by Jas. R. Lowell: Physiological Mysteries and Rerelations, by Eugene Beckhard, M. D.: Moral Physiology, or a brief and plain treatise on an important subject, by a Distinguished Reformer: The web of Owen, Brisbane, Godwin, Boyle and others on Secial Reform: The Phalanx, Social Reformer, Castitution and By-Laws of Brook Farm Association-do. of Hopedale Community: Mrs. Child's Letter do. of Hopedale Community: Mrs. Child's Letter do. of Hopedale Community: Mrs. Child's Letten, Life of Follen, Dr. Alcott's Works, the Physiological Life of Follen, Dr. Alcott's Works, the Physiological and Phrenological Works of Fowler, Graham and others. Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's West on Capital Punishment: The Sermons of Rev. Theodore Parker, The True Position of Mr. Parker, as Sermons by Rev. John T. Sargent. Woman in the Nineteenth Century, by S. Margaret Fuller.

Feb. 28.

Furniture and Feather Store. No. 43, up stairs, North side Blackstone-string Between Hanover and Ann-Streets, Bosics-WHERE may be found a general assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all prices, to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to all before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, excepts small discount for cash. March 14.

THE BUSTLE. THE BUSTLE: A Philosophical and Moral fi-em. By the most Extraordinary Man of the Age. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill. If May 30

THOMAS NELSON, Genteel Boarding House,

No. 159 ELM-STREET, NEW-BEDFORD.

N. would respectfully inform the passet.

A he has fitted up and opened his house to secommodate with board and lodging those who separor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render his overy way an agreeable house. Terms moderate.

May 30 6mo

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN INFORMS his friends and customers, that is his removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to

51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street Where he continues his same line of business, will

CLOTHING,

Cut and made in the nestest and most fishionals style. He has also taken considerable pains to select A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his also tention to cutting only. He has selected as ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well av VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will

VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which are use make up in the most fashionable style, and on releasenable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OF.

CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used will and get the worth of your money.

The COBURN would furthermore inform to public, that he has made extensive arrangements, and is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line.

The highest price paid for Gentlemes's of cast Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repire in the neatest and most thorough manner, at shar notice.

RESPIRATORS,

BREATH-WARMING INSTRUMENTS. THE subscriber continues to have Respirator ufactured under his immediate direction, a ports others from England. The experiesce years has more than confirmed the anticipations had formed from the philosophical construction of the instruments. They are eminently useful in all put the philosophical construction of the confirmed that the property of the confirmed that the confirmed the anticipations of the confirmed that the monary complaints where exposure to cold amphere produces evil consequences. During the advinter, several healthy persons have used them silvexeceding comfort when travelling in very one weather, and without any subsequent injury to heave the servers. The instruments may be procured at 3 kingston-street, at his agent's, Theodore Metcalf, in ston-street, at his agent's, Theodore Metcalfs, Inmont-street, and at several of the Draggist stats this city and of the country.

H. I. BOWDITCH, M. D.
Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Leonard Chase, Milford VERNOST.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ford

MASSACHUSETTS:-John Levy, Lowell;-R. &l Adams, Fall River; - Isaae Austin, Naniuckar Elias Richards, Weymouth; - George W. Bennis

RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Provident NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Jane C. Faller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, fia terleo;—John H. Parker, Peru.

PRESSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, West Greet;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Harbleton, Russelleille;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge;
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M'Kim, Philade
phin; Juney Houron, Penningtoneille. Onto .- Lot Holmes, Columbians

This, your ti-Slavery Soc on Tuesday on Tuesday on Tuesday on Tuesday on Tuesday on Tuesday on The apirit and contrast with other Contrast with other Contrast or a the Society on measures we BAUTES WET NEW-ENGLA